密勒氏評論報

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

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WASHINGTON BUREAU
J. J. Underwood—Correspondent
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CHINESE BANDITS AND THE U. S. CONGRESSMEN

WHEN the House of Representatives of the U. S. Congress voted on May 7 last to remit to China the balance of the American share of the China Boxer Indemnity amounting to G. $6,137,552.90, the vote in the House on the question was 211 in favor to 114 against with 107 members not voting. The fact that there was such a large vote against remitting to China the balance of the Indemnity, while not affecting the final outcome, nevertheless indicated that there was a considerable sentiment in Congress against taking action on this measure which was popularly called "an act of friendship" toward China. A copy of the *Congressional Record* for May 7 which contains a stenographic report of the debate in the House of Representatives is now at hand and altogether it takes up some fifteen pages of the *Record* and makes most interesting reading in that it shows the general sentiment in America's chief legislative assembly toward China and conditions in China. Of special significance in this connection is the problem of banditry in China today, and in this connection Congressman Wainwright asked the question:

> "Is any attempt being made by the State Department to collect indemnity of China for the injury and loss suffered by those Americans who were captured and treated with great brutality and indignity by Chinese bandits last summer?"

Congressman Rogers of Massachusetts replied that there was no connection between this question and that of the Boxer uprising of 1900. Mr. Wainwright then queried further,

> "May it not be appropriate to reserve any balance due from the Chinese government as a guarantee for the payment of an indemnity to these American citizens who suffered last summer?"

Mr. Rogers then explained further that thus far China had not refused to pay her just debts to American citizens and to this statement, Congressman Blanton remarked,

> "This Congress some time ago remitted to China G. $9,161,000. If we remit the balance or G $6,137,552.90 can we expect China to protect our nationals against banditry in the future?"

A little later on in the course of the debate Congressman McKeown asked the question,

> "I would like to ask if it is thought that the passage of this Act will provide more safety to our missionaries in China than the fact that the Chinese Government knows we will demand indemnities?"

Congressman Upshaw replied to this question by citing the fact that American residents in China, business men as well as missionaries had recommended the remission of the further payments on the Indemnity and in view of this it was believed that China would now take better care of the foreigners residing in the country. Mr. Blanton then asked further,

"What are we going to do about the organized bandits that within the last year took charge of certain American citizens? Do you think this will have a very salutary effect on them?"

Mr. Upshaw: "No; I think this will cause the Chinese government to use a much stronger hand against these bandits and do their best to wipe them out."

This statement was greeted with applause and then Mr. McKeown remarked,

"Why not give them (China) more money, if it will do that?"

Mr. Blanton: "The incident of the seizure of Americans by bandits last year is just a little bagatelle by the side of what happened in the Boxer rebellion in 1900, yet after giving back to China G.$11,961,000 in 1908 we are proposing now to give back G.$6,000,000 more, right in the face of the fact that within the last year Chinese bandits in the mountains of China seized American citizens and subjected them to every kind of hardship imaginable; and we are saying to these outlaws of other nations, Go to it; do to our citizens just as you please, murder and rob them in the name of the country where you live and it is all right, and we will give your country the indemnity back after your country agrees to pay it."

Since Congress finally voted to remit the Indemnity to China after recommending that it be used for "educational and cultural purposes," the foregoing report of the debate in Congress is only of historical interest, but as such it should cause deep reflection on the part of intelligent Chinese everywhere regarding the state of their country. The problem of banditry and disorder in China is making an impression abroad among those who would be China's friends and without question a continuance of present conditions in China is bound to affect adversely the relations of other countries toward China and of more importance perhaps, the possibility of other countries helping China on other occasions.

EFFECT OF U. S. EXCLUSION UPON JAPAN'S ORIENTAL POLICIES

A few days ago the Japanese residents of Tsingtao held a meeting to consider the matter of protesting against the action of the American Congress in voting to exclude Japanese laborers from immigrating to the United States. Just why the Japanese residents in Tsingtao should be interested in this problem which only affects the interests of those Japanese who have emigrated to the United States, we do not know. But they held a meeting and after agreeing upon a resolution which was cabled to President Coolidge urging him to veto the objectionable measure, there was a general consideration of the effect of the American law upon Japan's Oriental policies. One of the speakers at the meeting was quoted as follows:

"Japan's natural field for exploitation is China," and after urging the intensification and extention of the Japanese sphere of influence throughout the Orient and particularly in China, he continued, "Let us remain peaceful for ten years, at least. Then we can take stock of conditions and if we find we have China at our back, then we shall be prepared for any eventuality." The speaker closed his remarks by urging Japanese commercial domination of China, Siberia and the Philippines.

WE imagine this Japanese speaker at this meeting of Japanese colonists out here on the continent of Asia and standing on the territory of China, must have unconsciously voiced the "grave consequences" which Ambassador Hanihara hinted at when he sent his famous note to Secretary Hughes which when read in the Senate had the effect of precipitating an almost unanimous vote in the upper house of America's chief legislative body in favor of the exclusion of Japanese laborers from the United States. The Japanese jingoists must feel just that way. Since America is now going to prevent the colonization of her Pacific coast states by Japanese, naturally those Japanese imperialists who have been looking in the direction of America as a field for expansion, now begin to look somewhere else and this means China, Siberia and the Philippines. This was one of the "grave consequences" which was offered as an argument against the inclusion of the so-called exclusion clause in the immigration law. In other words unless America continued to permit the immigration of Japanese laborers and farmers into California, Oregon and Washington, Japan would retaliate against American policies in the Orient. From the standpoint of strict justice and international amity it would have been a more honorable course for America to have placed Japan on a quota basis along with other countries, but this couldn't be done in view of the fact that Congress had already excluded Chinese and Indian laborers. Considering the fact that America was already excluding two important groups of Orientals, it would have been the height of injustice and favoritism to have admitted another group merely because that group happened to be Japanese. Therefore Congress in excluding Japanese laborers followed the only honorable course open, that is, from the standpoint of other nations of the Orient.

NOW we come logically to the Japanese threat of retaliation and there is no question but that a considerable number of Japanese feel that their country has been insulted and the national honor besmirched: hence they are searching about for ways of retaliation, and this in spite of the fact that Japan has always barred low-price Chinese labor from her shores. One of Japan's loudest propagandists has been saying that by passing the Immigration restriction law America has given Japan grounds for refusing to cooperate with America in the carrying out of American policies in the Far East; that America by excluding Japanese coolie laborers has forced Japan to look toward the Orient and this will mean ultimately a combination of the East against the West, and so on through all of the old talk of Pan-Asianism, Yellow Peril and so on. Let us examine these arguments in detail: In the first place let us consider wherein Japan is now cooperating with America. In respect to the Washington Conference Japan is in partnership with America on

two important points, Limitation of Naval Armament and Treaties and Commitments respecting China. That Japan might withdraw from the Arms Limitation Agreement may be dismissed without further argument as being unthinkable, the reason being that such an action would be tantamount to a declaration of war. Turning now to the question of China and the Washington Conference Treaties, we believe that it is even more unlikely that Japan may refuse to cooperate, the reason being that a refusal to cooperate would not affect Japan's relations with America so much as it would adversely affect Japan's relations with China. Japan from an economic standpoint is primarily interested in two principal markets, China and America. American policy in the Far East from the particular standpoint of China is based upon the Open Door and the Territorial, Administrative and Political Integrity of China. Japan was willing to join America in the China treaties because she had discovered that her old policy of imperialistic aggression on the Continent of Asia did not pay. It had precipitated a general anti-Japanese boycott in China, active hostility in Siberia, smouldering discontent inKorea,and open suspicion in the Philippines. Seeing her best markets going to pieces Japan changed her policy and the improvement of her relations with the other countries of the Orient since has shown the wisdom of her vision. Now to suggest that Japan is going to right about face and go back to a policy of aggression is the height of foolishness. Japan is not economically self-sufficient. She must depend upon the trade of her neighbors and in order to trade with them she must consider their interests and consider them most carefully.

THE next and final point is the old shibboleth "Pan-Asianism" or a combination of the East against the West. The passage of the immigration law has revived this talk of a possible combination of Japan and China, a combination of militaristic Japan backed by the unlimited man-power and resource of the Continent of Asia! But likewise this argument or propaganda fails to stand up in the light of analysis. The most significant element in the evolution of China in the last two decades has been the growth of nationalism. Whether it comes from the military interests, the student elements or the merchant-gentry classes, or from all of them together and regardless of whether foreigners like it or not, all must admit that China is very rapidly becoming independent. China is on the way toward a mastership of her own house and we can see nothing in this movement which leaves an opening for Japanese control or even leadership of China. Before there can be complete cooperation between Japan and China many things have got to happen, the most important of which is the absolute withdrawal of Japanese military-economic control from any part of Chinese territory. The same element applies to Japan's relations with Asiatic Russia. From the standpoint of the Philippines the fear of Japanese aggression has been the largest single element in the hesitation of the United States to grant immediate and complete independence to the Islands. A consideration of these elements shows that before there can be complete cooperation on the part of the Orient against the West two things have got to happen. Japan must either conquer China, Siberia and the Philippines and weld them together by force of arms into her empire or she has got to change her entire methods of dealing with other Oriental countries. The latter condition means a complete change first of all in the form of government in Japan. Democracy has taken too firm a rooting in the soil of Asia for there ever to be any possibility of a combination between Chinese, Philippine or Siberian democracy and Japanese despotic imperialism because these various peoples see through different colored spectacles. Europe in spite of a highly developed civilization which includes facilities for transportation and communication which the Orient does not know has not been able to cooperate on anything so it is scarcely to be considered that Asia for several generations at least will be able to cooperate with Japan to the extent of a trial at arms with the West, and certainly not over such a question as the exclusion of low-priced Japanese labor from the United States.

MR. MILLARD'S NEW BOOK ON CONFLICTING POLICIES IN ASIA*

TO those in the Far East somewhat bewildered by nearness to rapidly marching events and to others elsewhere whose comprehension of Pacific questions is somewhat befogged by distance, Thomas F. Millard's new book, Conflict of Policies in Asia, affords a welcome analysis of the situation and a reliable forecast of the future. Mr. Millard, long and firmly established as an authority on the Far East by his writings and otherwise, in this latest book has produced a veritable creed for the interpretation of questions and developments in the Orient. He reduces the main problem to its lowest terms, the conflict between two policies, *repression* and *stimulation*. By repression he means the keeping of Asiatic people in ignorance and subjection; by stimulation, equal opportunity for advancement. He typifies repression in the British regard of American policy in the Philippines, and stimulation by the policy carried out there. "Englishmen think of political liberty in England as belonging to Englishmen. Americans thinks of American political liberty as belonging to all peoples." Mr. Millard sees no danger of armed conflict between the Anglo-Saxon peoples because of these opposite views, believing that the rightness of the policy of stimulation must ultimately prevail, because only by it can the confidence of Asia necessary to the fullest development of friendly relations and mutual benefits, be realized. He denies Kipling's aphorism that East and West shall never meet. They have met, and they cannot part. "You might ask me how I would go about forgetting my English," was the reply Admiral Tsai Ting kan once made to the query if the Chinese would like to be freed of Western contacts. And along with the desire for Western products, the American ideals of political liberty have penetrated beyond extraction into the masses of Asia. The policy of repression is aggravating, a source of suspicion, and doomed to failure.

MR. Millard takes up the course of Far Eastern events in February 1917 when Japan gained the acquiescence of Great Britain, France, Russia and Italy for taking over German privileges in Shantung, and throws into clear relief the motives and results of the Paris Peace Conference, the Washington Conference, and events down to the end of 1923. Present at Paris and Washington, he comments on the *outside* and *inside* opinions of the world's statesmen. The outside opinions are for public consumption and therefore idealistic, far different from the practical inside opinions which are secretly revealed around con-

*Conflict of Policies in Asia, by Thomas F. Millard. The Century Company, New York: Price G $4.00

ference tables. The tendency to blame the Washington Conference for China's subsequent chaos arouses Mr. Millard's suspicion that the Hay Doctrine of the Open Door is only accepted as an outside opinion by other nations than America. He would have America declare it a unilateral policy and defend it as vigorously as it has the Monroe Doctrine. As for blaming the Washington Conference for China's present condition, he points out that through failure to ratify all the agreements, practically none of the provisions regarding China have been put into effect. "A way of estimating such criticisms of the Washington treaties is to compare the existing situation with what the situation would be had there been no conference and no new treaties." Mr. Millard naturally regrets the situation in China, but is not totally discouraged by it. He sees public opinion slowly crystallizing, particularly among the merchant class, and the inevitable demand for an end of present militarism and lawlessness. Through confidence in the intentions of foreign nations established by adherence of the powers to the Hay Doctrine and the adoption of the policy of stimulation rather than repression, the Chinese will eventually be won to allow help from outside in stabilizing their country, Mr. Millard is confident.

AS for Japan, the author sees slight prospect of trouble unless the ruling class attempts to distract public attention in Japan from themselves by external questions. Mr. Millard sees nothing original in Japan's accomplishments during the last half century. It merely made an intensive study of other nations and seeing, 30 or 40 years ago, that armed force meant power and recognition, organized its internal government and built up a strong army and navy. On the strength of its forces, Japan was regarded as a first-class power but in reality has not the resources of one. Leaning heavily on the Anglo-Japanese treaty from 1902 on, Japan, finds itself practically isolated since the Washington Conference and is groping for a new policy. There may be a reversion to the aggressive imperialistic policy, but Mr. Millard thinks Japan's greatest opportunity for future development lies in the Hay Doctrine.

CONFLICT of Policies in Asia commends itself to every serious-minded reader, whether or not previously interested in Far Eastern questions, for the affairs of the Pacific can no longer be isolated from the rest of the world. Appended to the text of the book is a considerable number of treaties and other documentary matter pertinent to Far Eastern questions since 1917, and the content is indexed, thus making it valuable as a reference work. Dealing as it does in the frankest manner with several nations and national and international policies, the book is certain to receive wide attention and liberal discussion. It is inquestionably a standard work on the Far East.

Asia Development Company Secures 11 Million Yen Contract for Japanese Harbor Work

With the return to Shanghai from Japan of Paul P. Whitham, president of the Asia Development Company, of Shanghai, came the announcement that he had signed a contract at Tokio on May 31 with the Hakata-wan Harbor Works Company, Ltd., of Hakata, Japan, for the development of Hakata harbor and the construction of a railway from that port to nearby coal fields. The project will be commenced within four or five months, during which time Mr. Whitham will go to America for the purchase of necessary machinery, and will extend over a period of about five years. The estimated cost is Yen 11,000,000. Hakata is on a small island about two hours from Moji, facing on the Yellow Sea.

Chinese Victims and Japanese Justice

BY H. F. MACNAIR

IF further evidence of the need of a strong and stable government for China were needed it has come to hand during the past few days in the news recently received from Japan of the truly absurd pretense at punishment meted out to the Japanese murderers of Chinese nationals during the month of September last. Following upon the earthquake and fire in and around Tokyo and Yokohama a number of Koreans estimated as ranging between one thousand five hundred and two thousand were set upon and murdered. A smaller but considerable number of Chinese subjects residing in the neighborhood of the metropolitan cities were put to death at the same time. These latter numbered it is said, between sixty-eight and something over two hundred.

It will be remembered that for weeks the Japanese police authorities strictly censored all news reports having to do with these murders. In spite of all attempts at secrecy however foreign newspaper correspondents succeeded in smuggling out accounts of the massacres. As late nevertheless as December sixth the Japan *Weekly Chronicle*, a British newspaper published in Kobe, underwent the interesting experience of having a three column account of the murders of the Chinese carefully obliterated by Japanese official censors. A footnote carried this explanation of the remarkable appearance of the page: "This article has been obliterated owing to the publication of the daily edition containing it being censored after it had been printed for the weekly edition." (For illustration of the page mentioned see *China Weekly Review* for January 12, 1924, p. 235).

Dr. Wang's Report

Dr. Chengting Thomas Wang was ordered by the Peking government to go to Tokyo to investigate the conditions under which the murders of Chinese subjects had taken place, and to ascertain if possible the exact number of the victims. Dr. Wang's mission to Japan was denounced at the time in the Imperial Diet by certain hot-headed members as an insult to the nation! Upon his return to Peking on January 8 Dr. Wang in an interview with a correspondent of *Reuters* service remarked, "Several hundreds of Chinese were murdered during the earthquake. Some were killed by mistake (the 'vigilantes' taking them for Koreans) and others were murdered either intentionally or because of hatred."

Despite the insult it suffered by the despatch of Dr. Wang for formal and official inquiry, it is reported by the Osaka *Mainichi* that the Imperial Japanese government has agreed to negotiate with China on this unhappy subject. The *Mainichi* has broken the news very gently to its patriotic readers, according to the Japan *Chronicle* whose disagreeable experience with the censor has been mentioned above. The mention of the negotiations connected with the murders appear at the end of a long list of minor affairs in respect of which Japan has claims against China. Continuing, the *Chronicle* says: "An agreement having been reached between the Japanese and Chinese diplomatic authorities that the many problems still outstanding between the two countries should be solved quickly, Mr. Ota, Councillor in the Japanese Legation, met Mr. Chen, the Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the 28th ultimo to conduct preliminary negotiations. As regards the wireless controversy and the Nishihara Loan problem, they are excluded from the list of issues which are now receiving the attention of the Japanese and Chinese diplomats, because they are too grave and complex.'

Farcical Trials

A most critical tone and justly critical--is that assumed by the correspondent in Tokyo of the North-China *Daily News*, who under date of April 27, writes: "Further proof of the farcical trials that have been conducted in connection with the murders of Koreans and Chinese during the species of mob law that prevailed in several parts of the regions affected by the earthquake of last September and supporting the criticism, expressed even in Japan's own Diet on more than one occasion, that implicit trust and confidence cannot be reposed in Japan's judicial machinery, is afforded by a judgement pronounced a couple of days ago by the Yokohama District Court in the case of eight Japanese who killed several Chinese laborers in the Ashigara district, near Odawara, some 40 miles from Tokio. Four of the accused were sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment each, the other two being released on the ground that the evidence against them was not conclusive. As though these absurdly light sentences for murder were not farcical enough in themselves," continues the correspondent, "the court further announced that those found guilty and on whom sentence had been

pronounced shall be given two years' grace before they serve their sentences, which is tantamount, in practice, to all the offenders being released scot free."

No Formal Apology Yet Made

According to the same source the public procurator—who is equivalent in the American courts to the district attorney—pleaded on *behalf of the accused* declaring that "if wild rumors had not been circulated immediately after the September disaster, the accused would not have been driven to the point of attacking and killing Chinese nationals." The procurator ended by requesting the Judge to be lenient with the accused. Surely outside the classic pages of *Alice in Wonderland* no more absurd travesty of an absurd judicial system could be found. "It is true that wild rumors had excited the populace and that these canards made a bloodthirsty mob of otherwise unoffending country folks, but it is just as true that the authorities themselves were responsible for the dissemination of these canards"—canards for which the Koreans and Chinese had to pay with their lives.

To the present time no word of official regret or apology has been spoken by the authorities of Japan. Nor has any proper compensation been made for the families of the murdered Koreans and Chinese. Never, we believe, has there been a parallel to the condition of affairs discussed here—a condition in which large numbers of the nationals of a friendly and neighboring country have without rhyme or reason been murdered by groups of supposedly highly civilized people in the very capital of a great Power.

Unhappily this is but one of many, we might almost say *innumerable*, instances where the Chinese have suffered in foreign lands largely because of the unwillingness or inability of the government of their home land to protect them abroad. The enlightened public opinion of the leading peoples of the Western world has condemned in unsparing terms the treatment meted out to the helpless Koreans. In a sense their condition is even worse than that of the Chinese for the Koreans have no home government to which to appeal: conquered and bound hand and foot they can but pray for mercy from their masters and try to stir up public opinion among the more liberal elements in Japan and foreign lands. But the Chinese although they have a country and—in theory at least—a government to which to appeal, are almost equally helpless. The least that might have been expected of the Imperial Japanese government would have been a public and frank confession of sin and error, an apology, and an offer by word and deed of compensation. But, as mentioned above, nothing of this kind has been offered. A farcical trial but adds insult to injury, and drags lower the good name of the island empire.

Chinese Abroad Helpless

Speaking some years ago on the subject of protection of citizens residing abroad, Mr. Elihu Root, sometime Secretary of State, and a world renowned authority on international law said in part: "As between countries which maintain effective government for the maintenance of order within their territories, the protection of one country for its nationals in foreign territory can be exercised only by calling upon the government of the other country for the performance of its international duty, and the measure of one country's international obligation is the measure of the other country's right. The rule of obligation is perfectly distinct and settled. Each country is bound to give to the nationals of another country in its territory the benefit of the same laws, the same administration, the same protection, and the same redress for injury which it gives to its own citizens, and neither more nor less; provided the protection which the country gives to its own citizens conforms to the established standard of civilization." And the late Professor Oppenheim, a no less distinguished writer on international law, says: "Although aliens fall at once under the territorial supremacy of the State they enter, they remain, nevertheless, under the protection of their home State. By a universally recognized customary rule of the Law of Nations every State holds a right of protection over its citizens abroad, to which corresponds the duty of every State to treat foreigners on its territory with a certain consideration. . ." Obviously then China was quite within its rights in making formal and official inquiry concerning the death by violence of numbers of its nationals in Japan, and no official of that puissant power had cause for feeling that his country was being "insulted" by Dr. Wang's special embassy. Equally clearly China has a right to demand satisfaction for the delinquencies of Japanese officials. But what are the means by which China can demand satisfaction? Oppenheim continues: "Be that as it may, every State *can* exercise this right when one of its subjects is wronged abroad in his person or property, either by the State itself on whose territory such person or property is for the time being, or by the officials or the citizens of such State, if it does not interfere for the purpose of making good the wrong done. And this right can be exercised in several ways Thus, a State whose subjects are wronged abroad can diplomatically insist upon the wrongdoers being punished according to the law of the land and upon damages, if necessary, being paid to its injured subjects. It can, secondly, exercise retorsion and reprisals for the purpose of making the other State comply with its demands. It can, further, exercise intervention, and it can even go to war when necessary. And there are other means besides those mentioned. . ." Clearly Professor Oppenheim had in mind the government of a great and powerful nation when he wrote the words quoted here. And *powerful* is not a word which can fittingly be applied to the government of China at present The weak and chaotic condition of the Chinese government over a period of many years in the modern era preceded by a period of centuries of callous and complete lack of interest in attempting to protect its nationals who had left their ancestral homes and graves are mainly responsible for the sufferings and the wretched condition of Chinese nationals in foreign lands. This weakness and disunity still continue—and, as witnessed in the massacres of last September, the Chinese abroad continue to suffer. The happier lot during recent years of Chinese who reside abroad has without exception been due to the formation of an enlightened public opinion in the countries in which the Chinese resided; in no case has it been the result of the strength and ability of the home government to defend the lives and property of its nationals abroad. That the people in most countries of the world are becoming enlightened enough to put a stop to the baiting and persecuting of foreigners is a phenomenon for which we may all of us be thankful. But that a nation of the size and potential strength of China should have to depend for the safety of its citizens who travel or reside abroad upon the courtesy and generosity of a foreign government and not upon its ability to safeguard its own interests is something greatly to be regretted. And the case under consideration here lends poignancy to the issues involved

Japan and France

(From the Japan Chronicle, British)

SO many circumstances have pointed to an understanding between Japan and France that if some surmises as to the objects of Mr. Merlin's visit have been a little too detailed, it could not be denied that they were quite natural. The Covenant of the League of Nations was so framed that it was believed to be impossible for the signatories to make treaties either among themselves or outside. The French government has found the Covenant no obstacle, however, to the conclusion of military treaties with Belgium and with Poland, and to the arrangement of a whole series of defensive ententes throughout Balkanised Europe. Japan's recent adhesion to the convention for supporting Rumania's claims to Bessarabia, and her co-operation with France in delaying ratification of the Lausanne treaty, while a new entente of Poland, Rumania and Turkey against the "Bolshevik menace" is formed, only call to mind the promise given to France by the Japanese Ambassador in Paris, and never publicly recalled, that Japan would not recognise the Soviet government. Although French diplomatists are extremely clever, and secure very good bargains for their own country without committing it to a great deal in exchange, the inducements to Japan would seem to be somewhat lacking in any conceivable understanding with France such as would take the place of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. However, France's whole-hearted support of Japan's pretensions in China, and the mutual advantage to be found in co-operation regarding the Chinese Eastern Railway would be extremely valuable. Considering the impressiveness with which Mr. Merlin has been received, his coming on a warship with a formidable suite, and his presentation to the Tokyo station-master, quite in the manner of a travelling monarch, it is not at all surprising that his visit should have been regarded as something more important than a mere exchange of courtesies. Contrasting strangely with all this is the very discreet reserve with which the Japanese press—not generally reserved unless it has received a hint from higher quarters—has treated the visit. Most of the papers have avoided saying anything whatever. Some notice had to be taken, however, of the remarks in the European press concerning the possibility of an alliance and accordingly we find the *Jiji* dismissing as absolutely unfounded all rumors of such a possible outcome of Mr. Merlin's visit. The *Jiji* declares that the negotiations in Tokyo refer solely to tariff arrangements which, however

important, hardly seem to justify so much ceremony, and it will only admit any other result as an indirect one—the greater friendship resulting from closer economic relations. That greater friendship, unhappily, does not stand the test. England and Germany were one another's best customers before the war, and it has taken a great deal of untruthful propaganda to persuade people that the loss of this business does not really matter. The friendship promoted by the economic bond breaks like a bubble when warlike passions are aroused. The *Jiji* goes on to say that the establishment of a political relationship of a special kind between Japan and France would be not only unnecessary but mischievous. "At the Washington Conference," it says, "the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was abrogated in favor of the Four Power Treaty, because Japan was sincerely desirous of averting the unfortunate misgivings and suspicions that its continued existence threatened to create among the Powers." This contains a certain degree of truth, but it is not the whole truth. In spite of the fact that the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was hardly in consonance with the Covenant of the League of Nations, the British Foreign Office fully intended to renew it. As for the Japanese share in the renewal, it was found advisable to organise successive waves of demand for renewal throughout the whole Japanese press. The Chinese objected very strongly, but it was not until the United States clearly showed disapproval and Canada, which was in a better position to voice her objections, had exhibited implacable hostility, that the idea of renewal was dropped. The proceedings of the Imperial Conference were kept secret in the endeavor to renew the alliance in spite of the oppostition shown there, but this course was eventually found too dangerous to pursue. Hence the *Jiji*, in saying that "in consenting to its cancellation, Japan was actuated by the righteous motive of upholding the principle of international harmony," is really only camouflaging the fact that Japan wished to renew the treaty but that there was so much hostility to the pact that it was found impossible.

Value of Treaties Limited

Perhaps too much emphasis is put by the "diplomatic correspondents" on the idea of a documentary treaty. When a crisis occurs a treaty holds only so long as it is advantageous. In a crisis Germany did not respect the neutrality of Belgium as guaranteed by treaty. In the war Italy did not support Austria and Germany as she was bound to do by treaty, but joined the Allies instead. The Anglo-Japanese treaty never did maintain the integrity and independence of Korea and China as it specifically claimed to do, but might well, in this respect, have been worked in exactly the opposite sense, its undertakings being designed merely to prevent adverse criticism. Such being the manner in which treaties of alliance operate, and so that the very word stinks in the nostrils of the nations, the old diplomacy must seek to maintain its dominion by less ostensible agreements. It is true that France in her recent European treaties has preferred the obloquy of acting in a manner inconsistent with the undertakings of the Covenant of the League of Nations to the greater risk of a merely verbal agreement with unreliable States, but in the case of Japan, who, as every panegyrist is careful to tell us, "has always kept her word," an understanding without a formal treaty might well be preferred. Just as Japan has supported Rumania's claim to Bessarabia, with a great strengthening of Rumania's hands in consequence, so too vigorous French support in China might well strengthen Japan's hands and deter the other Powers from protesting. It was foreseen from the beginning that this very substitute for alliances was one of the dangers that beset the League of Nations. Even members of one family will have a tacit alliance for their own advantage against the rest of the household; how much more likely are such arrangements to come about between nations! Alliances having proved fragile and being formally frowned upon now that the League of Nations has made them obsolete, there will probably be a diplomacy more secret than ever to try and overcome the effort to find a means of keeping the peace. The old diplomacy, after all, used to let it be known that there was a treaty even when that treaty was secret. Similarly in preparations for war, now that chemistry plays such an important part, secrecy is more likely than the former comparative openness concerning armaments. The most engaging feature of Mr. Merlin's visit is the publicity with which its importance is admitted and even advertised. As the old diplomacy develops its new camouflage, we are likely to have important diplomatic arrangements concluded without any trumpets. In any case, it is by their fruits that we shall know what tricks patriotic statesmen with a taste for intrigue indulge in by way of promoting the interests of their countries. By the degree of Franco-Japanese co-operation in respect of the Chinese Eastern Railway and other matters we shall be able to estimate the diplomatic importance of Mr. Merlin's visit.

Erosion on and Floods Along the Yellow River

BY W. G. LOWDERMILK

THE flood problem of the Yellow River and of other streams of North China has attracted the attention of conservationists throughout the world. It is an ever present source of distress to the population affected and of anxiety to statesmen and to those concerned with ameliorating the precarious lot of the populous flood plains. The reduction or prevention of flood damage, therefore, calls incessantly for accomplishment. Studies have been made and methods outlined by prominent engineers for controlling the flood waters of the Yellow, River, its tributaries and of the lesser streams of North China. Any specific contribution to the solution has its place. This work of flood control is urgent and waits on constructive action.

North China is afflicted by a succession in rythmic tempo of droughts and floods. The gazeteers of any typical district contains a record of the repetition of flood and drought each of which calamities carries with it distress or famine. Moreover it is a singularly noteworthy fact that the flood damage in North China is incomparably greater and more notorious than in central or southern China. Yet the Yellow River watershed receives, according to estimates based on available precipitation records, less than 20 inches of rainfall per annum. This amount is 1/2 to 1/4 less than the rainfall of central and southern China. The Yangtse River watershed receives an average of over 40 inches; but the flood damage is insignificant in comparison. The greatest flood damage does not occur in the region of greatest rainfall but in the region of least rainfall in China. Factors other than the volume of waters are responsible for the flooding.

Unlike other great watersheds of China, that of the Yellow River lies in the famous loess deposits. The loess blanket has not been accurately surveyed but is known to cover hundreds of thousands of square miles. The cover varies in depth from a few inches to over a thousand feet. The average depth may be several hundred feet. The wind blown material comprising the loess deposits is very finely divided. It may be said to be pre-pulverized. In situ it is friable and possesses a vertical cleavage. When the loess is exposed to the action of running water it melts away into it and rapidly loads the current to its transporting capacity. Only where the surface is protected by a vegetative cover is this tendency to rapid erosion checked.

Dikes Alone Can't Prevent Floods

The floods of North China are intimately related to the erosion of the extensive loess deposits. The building of dikes alone is not sufficient to bring about a lasting solution to the control of floods. Certain elements enter into the situation in North China which should not be overlooked. Something must be done to reduce the loess uplands along with dike construction in the plains of deposition.

As a part of the Permanent Famine Prevention Project undertaken by the University of Nanking the writer is engaged in making investigations of the relationships of forestry to floods and famines and in working out ways whereby tree planting and forest management may contribute to the control of floods and to the industrial and economic improvement of the populations in regions of high famine hazard. One project of these investigations has for its object a study of the run-off conditions of the Yellow River watershed The writer has recently returned from a two thousand mile trip through Honan, Shensi and Shansi for the purpose of studying watershed cover and erosion conditions. As an outcome of negotiations last year it proved a happy circumstance that a joint survey could be made by O. J. Todd, engineering representative of the International Famine Relief Commission and the writer as a forester. This Mr. Todd was able to do in conjunction with his investigation of the Weipeh irrigation project of Shensi and certain road projects. This trip afforded excellent opportunities to study irrigation, road building, prevention of erosion and afforestation projects jointly.

The portion of the trip wherein observations and studies of run off and erosion conditions were made, extended from the railhead of the Lung Hai Railroad, to Sianfu, two days of which journey were made by boat on the Yellow River to Tungkwan. Tungkwan is the Gibraltar of northern China, and has been important in history. From Sianfu trips were made into the Weipeh district to investigate the proposed irrigation project and into the mountains to the south of Sianfu to investigate forest resources. Finally our route lay in a due northerly direction from Sianfu for over 300 miles where travel was made on foot and by mule through

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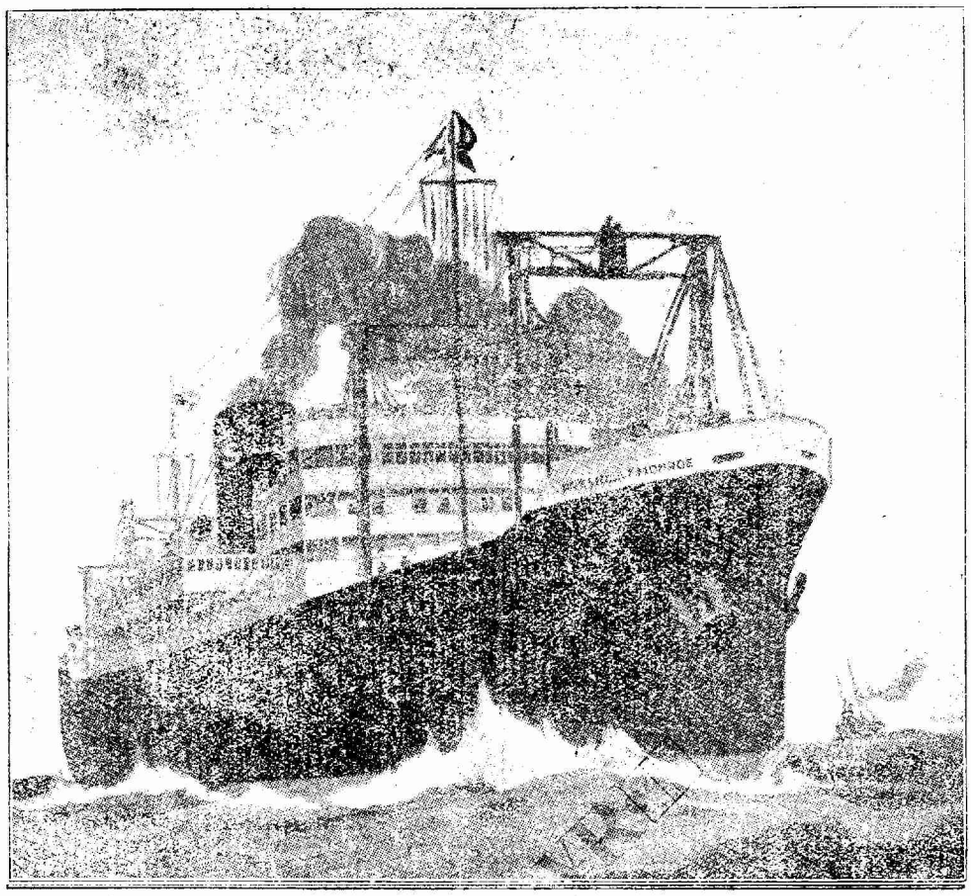

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Cause of Floods

It was along the route through Shensi chiefly that studies and observations of the erosion in the loess deposits were made. Any one who will take the trouble to travel or ride over sufficient of the watershed in the loess country will come to understand one of the primary causes of the extensive flooding in the plains. The vast deposits of loess are traversed throughout by this route. In North Shensi the thickness of the deposits averages perhaps as much as 400 feet, and is like an enormous buff-yellow blanket spread over a pre-eroded landscape. The loess deposit is an impressive phenomenon. Geologically it appears very probable that formerly the loess region was more or less a level plain and rolling hills. But perhaps even more impressive are the evidences of erosion in the loess cover. The rainfall run-off from the region has carved and sculptured the former loess plains into a maze and labyrinth of enormous gullies, up to 600 feet deep. The excavation of its valley by the Yellow River has produced a considerable differential in elevation of plain and river. When the protective vegetative cover therefore, was removed, the loess material was exposed to active and rapid erosion.

This erosion is not restricted to isolated areas. It affects thousands of square miles. It is an outstanding phenomenon of the region. Numerous times along the route, ocular estimates were made of the percentages of the land scape occupied by steep walled gullies. Fully fifty per cent of North Shensi which could be observed from the trails, is estimated to be occupied by erosion gullies. Sufficient of the loess country was seen to justify the belief that the same or a similar type of gullying must exist over most of the loess country,

In many sections of north Shensi gullying has proceeded so far that the only available location for the trails or mule paths is over the highest peaks and saddles. While this feature inflicted some steep climbing and descents, yet it afforded unparalleled views. The vertical cleavage in the loess material favors the formation of perpendicular and precipitious gully walls. Very frequently one had an indescribable sensation, while astride a pack mule, in passing along the very edge of a gully whose walls dropped sheer downward from almost underfoot, one hundred, two or even three hundred feet to the gully bottom. As the gullies excavate backward, they force the trails into more circuitous routes. One spends, at times, a good portion of the day going around the heads of the immense gully washes. In numerous places where the trail lay along the crest of a divide, gullies laid out backward into the ridge, toward each other, until only a thin wall of loess remained to separate them. The trail of necessity passed over this thin partition wall. Several of these narrow points were measured; one was as narrow as 3 feet. Another was 4½ feet at its narrowest width. In the latter instance, the wall on one side dropped down sheer 100 feet to the talus slope which inclined away to the gully floor. On the other side the wall likewise dropped down an almost sheer 300 feet then inclined away in the talus slope. When one travels for weeks, averaging 70 li per day through such evidences of erosion, he can not escape the impression of its magnitude.

Silt Raises River Beds

It is this erosion which through the agency of the rapid run-off of the heavy summer rains that charges the flood water with unbelieveable quantities of silt. The streams come down out of loess hills as fluid mud. The rapid flow of the upland torrents increase their transporting power to herculean amounts. In accordance with the well known hydraulic law the increase in transporting power is accelerated over fifty times when the current flow is doubled. These torrents come heavily laden, as fluid mud, to the plain, where the profile of the stream flattens out. The speed of the current thereupon is checked and reduced. The transporting power of the flowing water is reduced in a corresponding inverse ratio. Great quantities of silt, are therefore, dumped on the plain to choke up natural and artificial channels. The silt by its quick settling qualities (see John R. Freeman's report, Flood Problems in China) has progressively raised the beds of the streams above the plains. This characteristic has notoriously made the control of floods with dikes expensive and difficult. The silt is responsible for the streams breaking from their barriers. The silt burden, accordingly has been primarily, rather than the volume of water, responsible for the flood problems in North China.

From studies of the content of silt in flood waters made by John R. Freeman, Director of the Grand Canal Improve-

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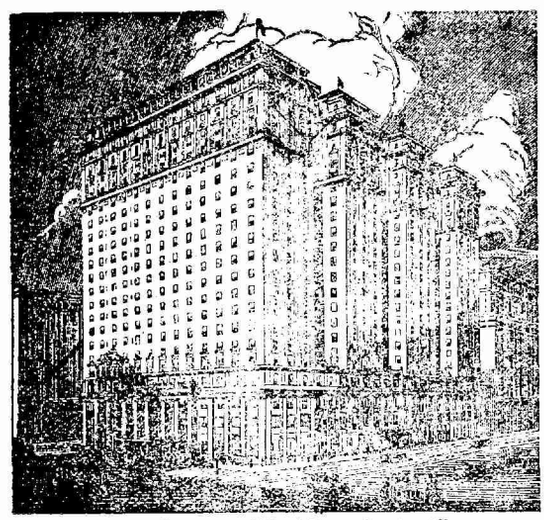

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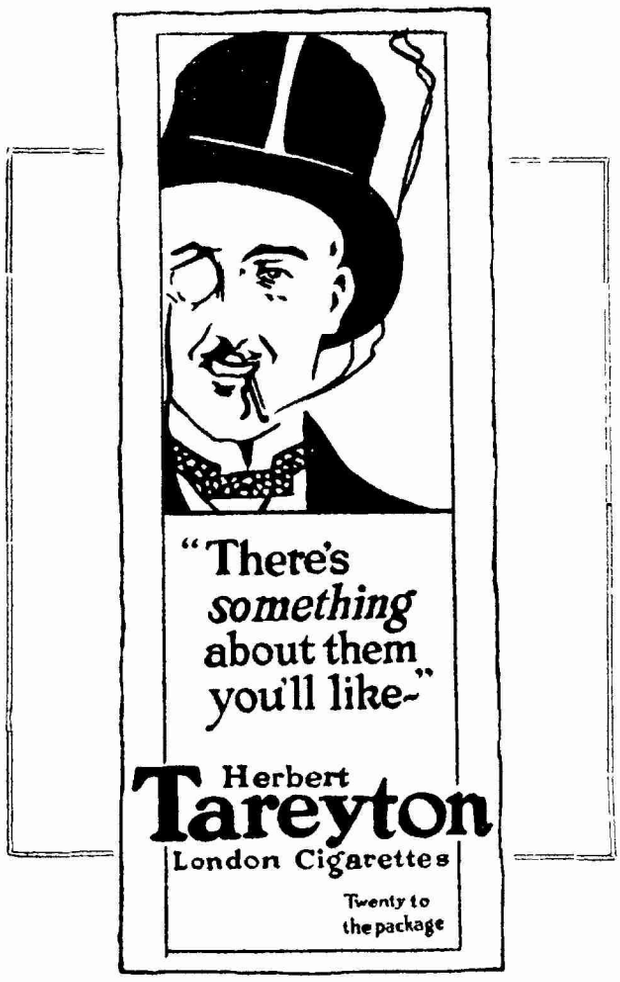

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ment Investigations, the following striking results are taken. (See Flood Problems in China, by John R. Freeman, page 1148). The average flood volume for a period of 40 days (1919) was 150,000 second feet. The flood water contained an average of 6.5 per cent by weight or 4.5 per cent by volume of silt. The maximum load ran up to 9 and 10 per cent by weight Taking 5 per cent as an average by volume the total amount that a single flood brings down is incredible. Freeman hesitates to believe that transport of silt in such quantities has been going on for many centuries. The shore line of the delta, as Freeman points out, has not proceeded seaward rapidly enough to account for such loads of silt.

More study is ostensibly needed of this problem but the writer's opinion is in aggreement that the movement of silt in the Yellow River flood waters as well as in the usual flow has not gone on at this rate for many centuries. It is his belief, on the other hand, that the erosion has been accelerated and to a dangerous extent in the past few centuries. Some reasons for this will be considered below.

Yellow River Restless

The record of the wanderings of the Yellow River over its delta plain as cited in the Freeman Report from the works of an historian of 200 years ago is in point. The intervals between the major breaks of the river are progressively shorter in time from about 2000 B. C. as the following table derived from the historical record shows.

Changes in Courses of the Yellow River

No.	Periods in which River held its course in years.		Intervals in years
1	2278 B. C.	— 602 B. C.	1676
2	602 B. C.	— 11 A. D.	613
3	11 A. D.	— 893	882
4	893	— 1048	155
5	1048	— 1194	150
6	1194	— 1298	95
7	1298	— 1324	351
8	1324	— 1852	528
9	1852	— to date	(72)

Certain allowances must be made for minor omissions and for some inaccuracy in the ancient record. Nevertheless if the record is correct, it is apparent that some agency has caused the river to become progressively more restless in its bed. Excavation of the upper channel is not sufficient to account for it. A measure of excavation is had in the ancient irrigation system of the Weipeh, where the canal inlet of the pre-Han dynasty period is left high and dry fully fifty feet by the King River. The excavation of this tributary not far from the Yellow River may be taken as an approximate measure of excavation by the Yellow River itself.

Lack of Trees Cause of Erosion

It is to be noted in the table that from 1324-1852 A. D the river was held in its course for 523 years. This was done by artificial works which checked the natural tendency of breaking away from its ever lifting bed. The fact rather emphasizes this tendency. For it became well nigh impossible to hold the river longer in its elevated course. More study is needed to explain the increasing restlessness of the river, but it is the writer's belief that this is an evidence of the results of accelerated erosion of the loess uplands and further that this erosion has coincided with the expansive denudation by a progressively increasing population. Marco Polo describes in his travels, three days out of Sianfu, great forests filled with wolves, "lions" and wild beasts. This forest is no longer to be seen. As the population expanded from the alluvial plains, which nourished the centers of early Chinese civilization, the forests and vegetative cover was cut or burned from the uplands, step by step until the only forests remaining now are pushed backed to almost inaccessible regions of the mountains. The uplands have accordingly been exposed at the same pace to the erosive action of the monsoonal summer rains. Other changes very likely came about as a result of this general deforestation, but the result of most concern to the present and future generations is the abnormal and accelerated erosion.

Erosion on the present scale in the loess hill lands jeopardizes the permanence of flood control works. It is impossible to believe that the slower waters of the plains even when confined within dikes can continuously transport to the sea the tremendous burdens of silt brought down out of the hills in the summer torrents. Any large scale flood prevention project must take into account this excessive erosion in the loess hills,—it must provide for reducing the erosion as well as for the training of the rivers.

On this trip through Shensi, the writer studied the possibility of reducing the erosion in the loess hills. The checking of excessive erosion is deemed possible. Furthermore the works of prevention should pay for themselves. Nature has pointed out the way for checking and reducing the excessive erosion. It only requires that the methods indicated by nature be applied, intelligently and on a comprehensive scale.

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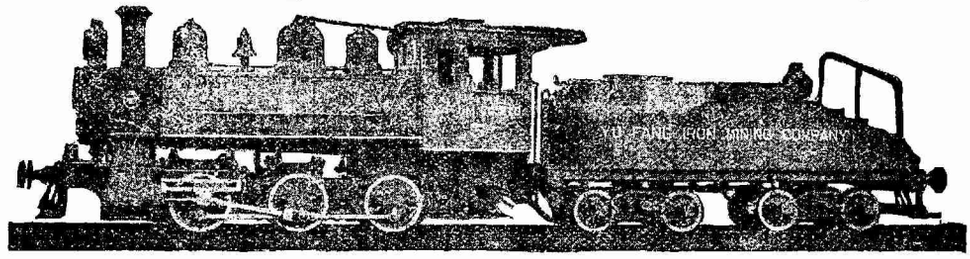

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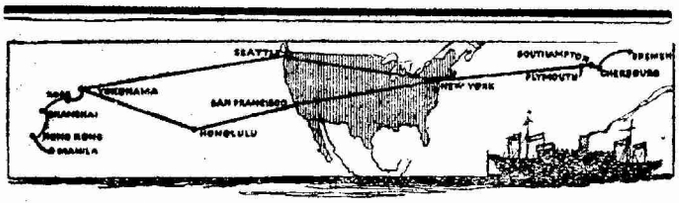

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Nature's method of excessive erosion deserves a short notice. The expression "excessive erosion" is here meant to describe the removal of the soil at such a rate that vegetation is not given time to find lodgement on and clothe the slopes. A certain amount of erosion must take place where excess rainfall runs off into streams thence to the sea. But normal erosion may go on without the destruction of the vegetative cover. Where given an opportunity the persistence of vegetative life tends to reclaim the open wounds in the earth's soil cover.

Tree Planting Imperative

The gully wash is the unit of excessive erosion; it is the means by which the run off waters are charged with the excessive silt burden. A study of the gully therefore is necessary to understand how the erosion proceeds and how it may be checked. The gully in the loess soil is characteristically steep walled by reason of the natural vertical cleavage of the loess deposits. The head of the gully is generally, precipitous or boxed resembling a "boxed canyon." The run off is confined between the upright or steep walls however, and the talus slopes, or "toes." The run-off currents first attack and wash away these toe—or talus slopes. Then the current undermines the wall, which parts along the vertical cleavages and drops or caves in, and thereby furnishes a dump of fine material which melts away like sugar in the charging current. The criticial point in this process is, therefore, the talus slope; if this can be fixed then the situation is in hand.

In those parts of Shensi where the population is sparse and where the vegetative and tree cover is not constantly removed, it was noted that the talus slopes were covered by herbs, and trees. The raw soil was not exposed, and run off waters could not be overcharged with silt. The remedy, therefore, is simple and lies in fixing the talus slopes of the gully washes. The talus slope is the key to the situation.

That the talus slope may be fixed artificially is proved by the fact that it is done in a few cases in north Shensi by the planting of willows. It is very unlikely that the farmers planted the willows to stop erosion, but rather to produce wood material. But the production of needful wood material in these instances had the further beneficent result of stopping excessive erosion. The method which should be put into practice is stated as follows: Plant trees of several species in the bottoms of the gullies and on the talus slopes. Willows and poplars, should be used very extensively. Also such species as the black locust and the native catalpa, both of which have the faculty of extensively reproducing themselves naturally by root suckers are especially advocated. It is not enough to plant a row of trees but to plant sufficient to produce a dense stand. The slogan should be: Fill the gullies with trees rather than plant the hills with trees.

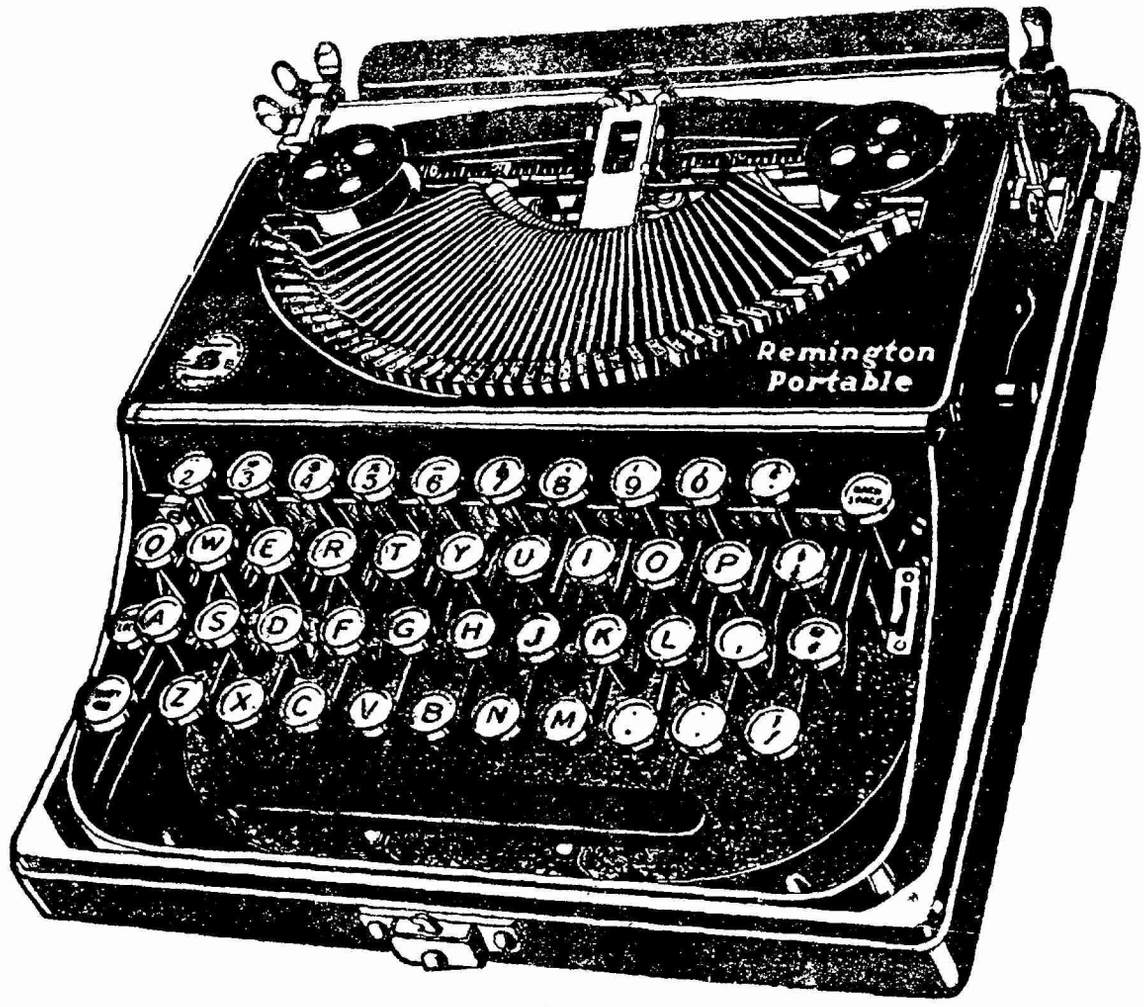
Other advantages of this remedial measure exist. North China is afflicted with a long dry winter and spring which makes the starting of trees on the uplands very difficult or impossible if they are not watered for two or three years,—an expensive proposition. But the bottoms of the gullies are near the water table and are generally moist. Trees are easily and cheaply started in them. Furthermore the growth of the trees in the gullies is much more rapid than on the tops of the hills. Wood is produced more rapidly per unit area. And the more level portions of the uplands are sown to wheat, which is managed as a dry-farming crop. Forests in this case should not supplant wheat fields. The gullies are not only a hazard but are waste land areas and comprise fully fifty per cent of the land surface. The planting of the gullies with trees fortunately may become both self supporting and a beneficent erosion control measure.

Every effort is needed to push forward this type of afforestation in the loess lands. Each provincial famine committee of the loess provinces would do well to include this type of erosion prevention as a famine work project along with the irrigation and road work projects. There need not be a conflict, for the afforestation projects would call principally on the labor supply of the more rural sections. Villages should be held responsible for checking erosion within their precincts by planting up the gullies therein.

These gully forests or plantations should ipso facto become village, communal or municipal forests, administered, guarded and managed by the villages according to simple rules in forest management for the benefit and profit of the village or municipality concerned. The sale value of wood material in the loess region indicates that a considerable revenue would accrue to the villages.

The reduction of erosion, or the prevention of excessive erosion in the loess uplands is an important part of the flood control measure for the plains. It must not be overlooked. Filling the erosion gullies with trees rather than covering the hills with trees is the solution, and likewise should become when efficiently carried out a self-supporting enterprise.

College of Agriculture and Foresty.
University of Nanking, May 30, 1924



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SHANGHAI, CHINA

Benedictine Fathers to Establish $5,000,000 Catholic University at Peking

The Roman Catholic Benedictine Fathers in America have been directed by their Superior-General in Rome to establish a $5,000,000 Catholic University of Peking and twelve of their number are now on their way to China to select the site and arrange for construction. The $5,000,000 referred to will be for the purchase of the site and construction purposes only, a further appropriation to be made later for the fitting out of the buildings according to such estimates as shall be made by the members of the order and by the Catholic laymen who will assist them. The University will be divided into three sections. The first will be for the study of theology. The second—and in this the Order expects to work with the Peking Union Medical College—will be a medical college and hospital, and the third will be for the study of philosophy, mathematics, science and the arts. The University will be staffed entirely by Benedictine fathers and American and British laymen.

Corner Stone Laid for New Community Church

Fitting ceremonies attended the laying of the corner stone on Sunday afternoon, June 8, for the Community Church to be erected on Avenue Petain in the French concession, Shanghai. The Community Church is the outgrowth of the American Song Service which was organized in 1917. Three years later, the Song Service was reorganized into a church, and after three successful years, the building plan was conceived and undertaken. Reverend C. L. Boynton, J. Black and A. Q. Adamson, conspicuous in the organization of the Song Service, were selected by the church members to perform the leading part in laying the corner stone for the new edifice, Mr. Boynton making the address while Mr. Adamson gathered mementoes for the sealed box which Mr. Black placed under the stone. Invited guests were Edwin S. Cunningham, United States Consul-General; Milton D. Purdy, Judge of the U. S. Court; Sidney Barton, Consul-General for Great Britain; Dean C. J. F. Symons, Rev. A. N. Rowland, and Mr. Vaughn. Dr. J. B. Fearn, chairman of the governing board, presided.

About 200 members of the church and friends attended the ceremony.

$82,000 Suit Against China Press Is Tried

Suit for about $82,000 brought against the *China Press* by C. H. Webb for alleged wrongful dismissal from his position as editor and publisher of that paper occupied several days at the American Court for China during the past week. Final pleadings are set for next week.

Twenty-nine Graduate from American School

The largest class yet graduated from the Shanghai American School received diplomas from J. Harold Dollar in the course of the exercises held at the school on the afternoon of June 11.

The full list of graduates is: Misses Ruth Estes, Mary Ellen Hawk, Elizabeth Grier, Lucy Grier, Marjorie Billing, Christine Drummond, Ruth Derr, Sarah McFadyen, Eunice Smith, Mariquita McCloskey, Margaret McLachlin, Marguerite Scheibli, Elizabeth Barton, Mildred Proctor, Dorothy Pray, Irene Campbell, Katherine Collins, Margaret Patterson, Martha Lee, Messrs. Harold Brewster, Herbert Pierce, James Ford, Charles Squires, Hugh Wright, Morris Eates, Arthur Grafton, John Lockwood, John Carleton, Frank Rawlinson.

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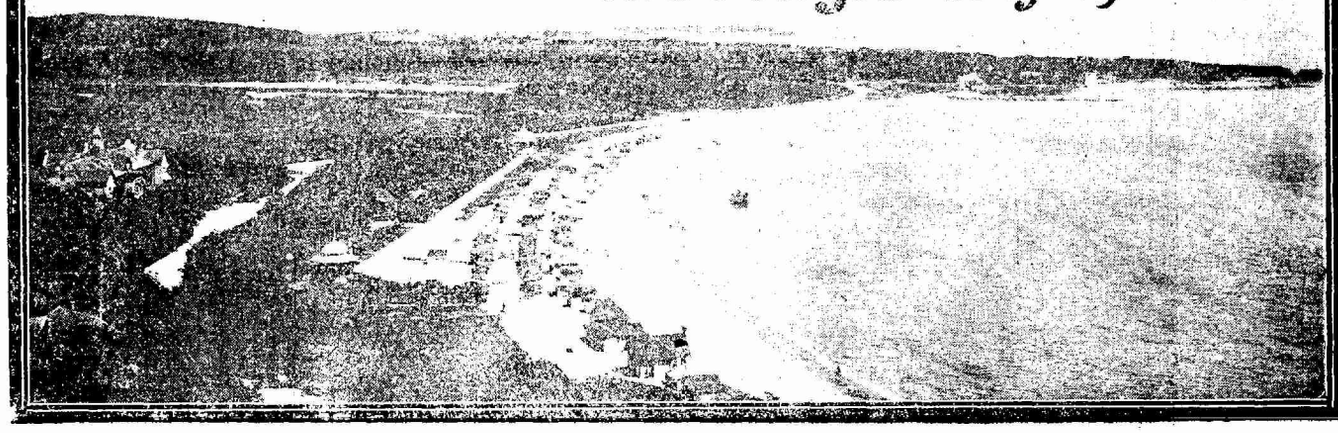
TSINGTAO
the Magic City of Asia



"The Finest Bathing Beach in Asia"

IF ever there was justification for Old World imperialism Tsingtao, the Magic City, located on the coast of Shantung province of China, certainly provides that justification. At least it is perfectly harmless to make this statement now that the place after more than two decades of alien rule has returned to the fold of China. For centuries prior to 1897 Kiaochow Bay located on the southern side of the Shantung peninsula was a barren, sandy, rocky stretch of seacoast. Tsingtao was the name given to a small island lying off the coast of the most modern city of Asia now called Tsingtao which previous to 1897 was an insignificant fishing village. According to Chinese history the place was fortified against pirates in the Ming Dynasty. Later as the junk trade developed a customs house was established on the shores of Kiaochow Bay, some say during the reign of the Emperor Kenlung. In the last years of the Ching Dynasty a local government of sorts was established and a few piers and native forts as well as barracks were constructed for the defence of the place.

Germans Appreciated Value of Tsingtao as Early as 1869

Most persons are accustomed to thinking that Germany acted suddenly in the autumn of 1897---just twenty-seven years ago---in the seizure of the Kiaochow Bay area following the murder of two German missionaries by Chinese bandits, but this was not the case. The Kaiser long had his eyes upon Shantung province. As far back as 1869 the German geologist and geographer Ferdinand Baron von Richthofen had reported upon the importance of this section of China, and Admiral Tirpitz, chief of the German Squadron in Far Eastern waters had visited Kiaochow Bay probably in 1896 and had also reported upon its possibilities as the location point for Germany's foothold in Asia. In January 1897 Geoige Granzius, chief engineer of the Kiel Canal was sent out to China and reported favorably upon the project. Negotiations were accordingly opened with China to acquire the bay, but without success.

Then something happened: On November 1, 1897 three German missionaries connected with the French Mission at the town of Yenchowfu in Shantung province were attacked by a band of Chinese bandits said to have numbered 30. Two of the missionaries, Fathers Nies and Henle, were killed. The third, Father Stenz escaped to tell the story.

German Strategy Which Wrested Tsingtao from Chinese Without Struggle

Admiral von Diederichs with a section of the German fleet was at Shanghai when he received the news of the incident and immediately proceeded to Kiaochow Bay with three cruisers where he arrived on November 13. According to the story the Admiral landed and paid his respects to the Chinese commander, and without enlightening the Chinese as to his intentions, made a careful investigation of the geography of the place. The Chinese thought the ships had come for naval maneuvers and were gratified that Tsingtao had been selected since it would afford the 1,500

The Old Chinese Fort on Kiaochow Bay near Tsingtao, which the Germans got away from the Chinese without a struggle in 1897

Chinese troops there an opportunity to observe the operation of a foreign navy and the drilling of the German marines. The German admiral was invited to remain on shore for dinner.

Whether he accepted the invitation, the historian does not relate, but it is stated with all the probabilities of truth that the Germans handled the affair so skilfully that they had their forces well distributed at all strategic points about the Bay and had even unfurled the German flag from the top of one of the hills before the Chinese suspected anything unusual was happening. Then a messenger was dispatched by the German Admiral to the Chinese commander which read:

Memory Rock where the German coat-of-arms was engraved with an inscription by Admiral von Diederichs. After the Japanese captured Tsingtao, they cut the date, November 1924, down through the center, as shown in the photograph.

"You must evacuate Tsingtao within three hours, with your soldiers as far as Tsangkou. You must leave fortifications, guns and ammunition as they now are. You are free to take your arms with you. Please understand that we do not wish to fight, but prefer to come to a conclusion in peace."

It is said that General Chang refused to believe the import of the message as it was translated to him, but he soon found that he was helpless. He asked for twenty-four hours delay but Admiral Diederichs replied that the occupation of the Bay was upon the instructions of the Emperor and could not be disobeyed. By noon the heartbroken Chinese general had departed with his troops, bag and baggage: German military efficiency had taken Tsingtao in less than five hours!

Tortoise Gun, named for its appearance, one of the revolving Guns at Iltis Huk fortress, Tsingtao, with which the German stood off the Anglo-Japanese forces for nearly three months in 1914.

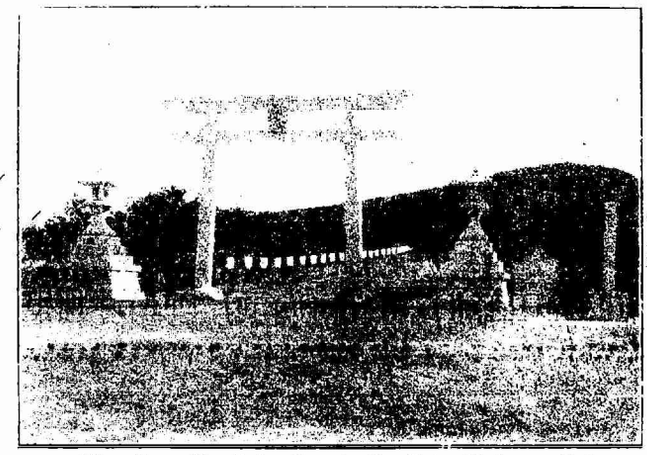
Germans with 99 Year Lease Lay Foundation of Model City

A week after the occupation of Tsingtao by Admiral Diederichs, the Kaiser ordered his brother Prince Heinrich to proceed to China with another squadron consisting of three men-of-war and auxiliaries. The German Emperor reviewed the fleet before its departure for Far Eastern waters and upon this occasion delivered the speech which during the European War became famous as the "mailed fist" declaration. On his way to the Orient, Prince Heinrich stopped at Osborne for a brief visit with his aunt, Queen Victoria of Great Britain. His squadron arrived at Shanghai on April 17, 1898 and on May 5 entered Kiaochow Bay. Soon after the arrival of Prince Heinrich's fleet China concluded a treaty with Germany granting a lease to Germany of the Kiaochow Bay area for a period of 99 years and also various concessions covering railroad construction and mining development in the province of Shantung.

Although in these modern days of democracy and self-determination it is not popular to attribute any good to the old imperialism of a bygone day, it must be admitted that the Germans built wisely and well and efficiently at Tsingtao. With their foothold thus established Germany proceeded to build at Tsingtao a model city, a little piece of the "fatherland" located out here on the shores of the continent of Asia.

Germany's Action at Tsingtao Responsible for "Open Door" Policy

But before proceeding with a description of what Germany did at Tsingtao and in Shantung province generally, it is of interest to insert here, parenthetically as it were, that it was the action of Germany in Shantung, combined with the activities of certain other countries tending in the direction of the partitioning of China among the Powers which caused Secretary of State John Hay of the United States to issue his now famous note to the various Powers on the subject of the "Open Door." Secretary Hay's note was issued in the fall of 1899 immediately following the occupation of Kiaochow Bay by Germany.



The Stone Torii leading to the Seito Jinja, or Tsingtao Shrine, a Japanese Shinto shrine which remains as a relic of Tsingtao's unusual history.

But Germany was already established on Kiaochow Bay and proceeded to the job of building a modern city. The little native village and military works were removed, streets were laid out, sewers and water mains put in and everything done in the style of a typical German town. Since there was plenty of land available much attention was given to gardens and recreation centers for the public while the private residences as well as the public buildings were provided with ample grounds for landscaping effects, foliage and flowers. Through the lavish use of money and good taste a truly "magic city" grew up on the shores of Kiaochow Bay in the comparatively brief space of seventeen years.

And then something happened again!

Japan Takes Over Tsingtao in 1914 After Spirited Siege

On June 18, 1914 an assassin killed the Austrian Crown Prince and Princess in Bosnia and two months later, or to be exact on August 23 of the same year Japan declared war on Germany and although this little German outpost is located on the opposite side of the world, it could not escape the consequences. Japan in association with a small British force laid siege to Tsingtao and after a short but spirited fight on the part of the comparatively small force of Germans in the place captured the city and took possession. Then with the German plans as a model Japanese imperialism went into Tsingtao and millions of yen were added to the millions of marks already expended. Most of the Japanese money was expended in the development of the new manufacturing sections and steamship docks which stand today on a par with any port in the world from the standpoint of equipment for the efficient handling of freight.

And then something else happened again!

Washington Conference Returns Tsingtao to China Again

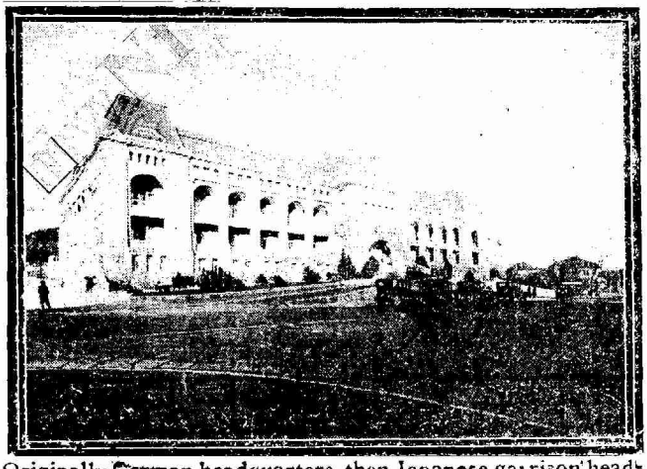
President Harding of the United States of America on August 11, 1921 issued an invitation to the principal Powers to send delegates to Washington for a consideration of the subject of limiting armament and in connection therewith a consideration of Pacific and Far Eastern Questions. This Conference assembled in Washington on November 12, 1921 and after several weeks of deliberation Japan agreed to relinquish her rights acquired from Germany over the Kiaochow Bay area and other interests in Shantung province to the Chinese Republic and this year of our Lord 1924 finds Tsingtao, the Magic City of Asia, completely under the control and administration of China. A Chinese Governor, Mr. Gow En-hung, sits in the office of the former German and Japanese military administrators and Mr. Shao Heng-chun, a Chinese Managing-director, sits in the office previously occupied by the German and Japanese officials of the Shantung Railway.

Mr. Gow En-hung, who assumed the administration of the Kiaochow territory in April 1924, and is bringing the wonderful city into its own under the Chinese government by modern and business-like policies

China's Riviera, Brighton, and Atlantic City—in One

So much for the melodramatic history of this internationally important city of Tsingtao. Now for a consideration of the modern Chinese metropolis of Tsingtao as it stands today a definite part of the Chinese Republic and one of the wonder places of the world.

Tsingtao, long known to residents of the Orient as the "Riviera of the Far East," the "Atlantic city of Asia," and the "Brighton of the East," differs from most summer resorts of the Orient because of the fact that it is a large city of modern construction, with extensive docking facilities for ships, a large and increasing manufacturing district and a network of modern roads extending for considerable distances into the interior. The Germans who never overlooked details in their work were responsible for the innovation of laying at the side of their roads and streets granite slabs for the use of wheelbarrows and carts, thus preventing the cutting up of the surface of the macadam or asphaltum. The city which now has a population consisting of approximately 200,000 is without question the most prepossessing in the Far East. The foreign-style residential area, with its two bathing beaches faces south and is sheltered by heavily wooded hills, the latter the result of painstaking work in reforestation of the formerly bare and treeless stretches.



Originally German headquarters, then Japanese garrison headquarters, and now Chinese administration building, Tsingtao

A Glimpse of the Water Front along the Residential Section of Tsingtao

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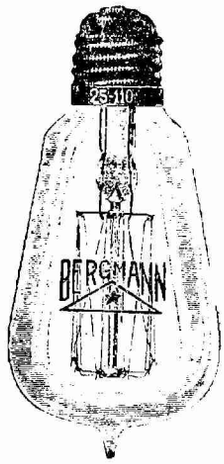

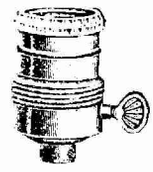

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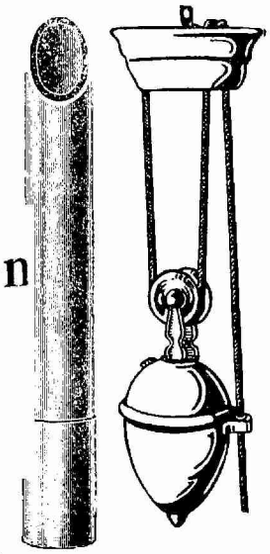

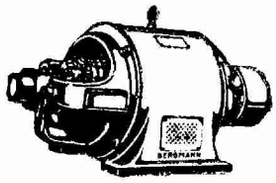

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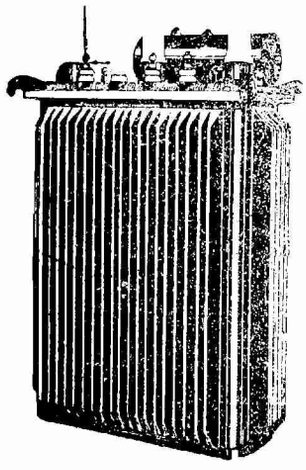

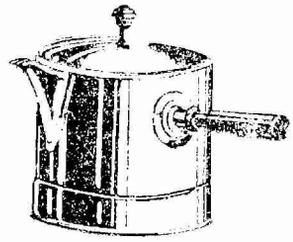

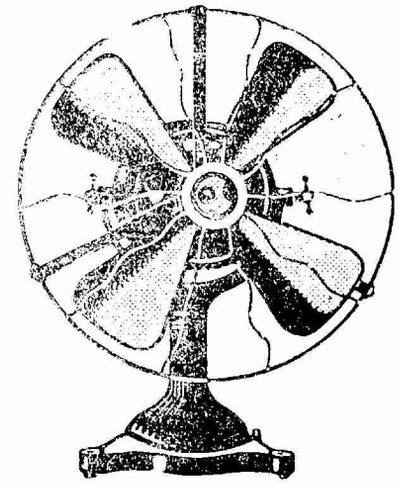

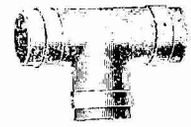

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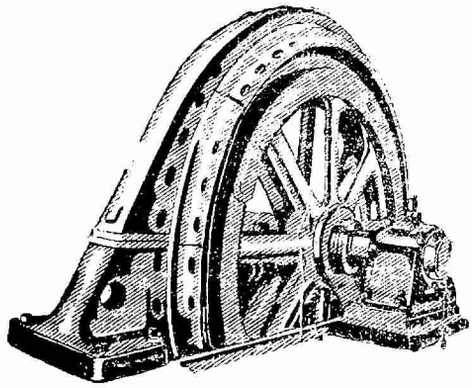

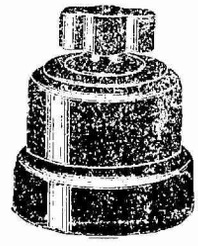

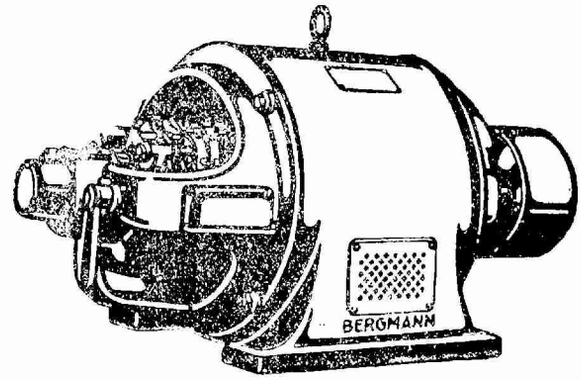

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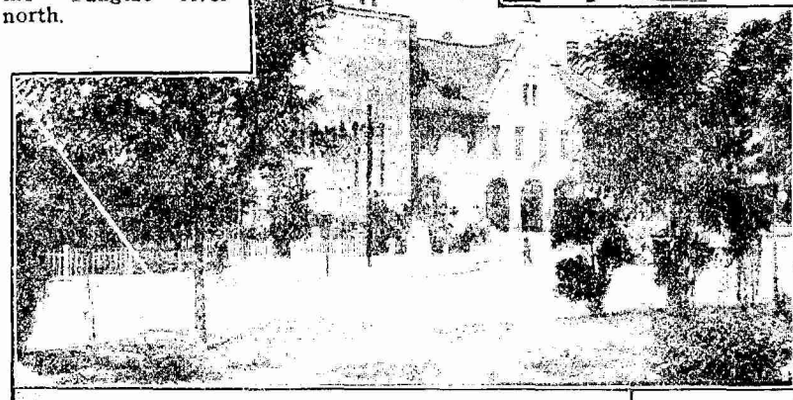
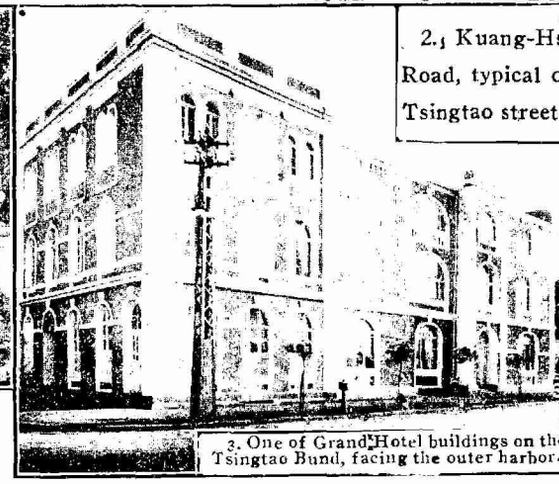
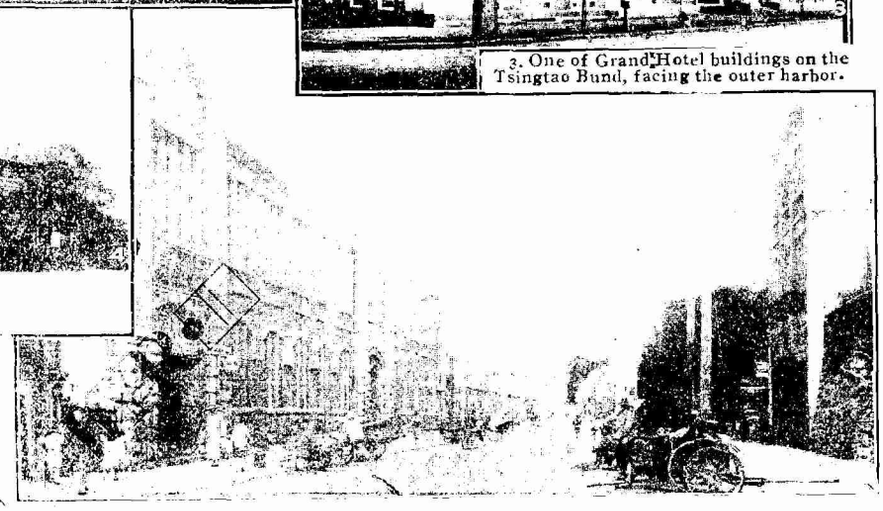
1. The Tsingtao terminal of the Kiaochow-Tsinan railway. Two day and one night trains leave here and three trains arrive every 24 hours, giving Tsingtao frequent communication by rail with all principal points in China from the Yangtze river north.

2. Kuang-Hsi Road, typical of Tsingtao streets.





3. One of Grand Hotel buildings on the Tsingtao Bund, facing the outer harbor.



4. The Strand Hotel near the finest bit of bathing beach in all China.

5. One of main streets of Tsingtao. The building on the left with the clock tower houses the Tsingtao market, built by the Japanese, but now belonging to the Chinese government.

First-Class Roads Make Trips Through Wonderful Scenery, Delightful

There is no other city or settlement in China which can boast of such roads as those at Tsingtao and as such the city and district constitutes a real joy for the summer tourist who can afford to hire or import a motor car. One of the favorite trips is to Laoshan, a beautiful wooded mountain about twenty miles from the summer hotels. The traveler in China who has become accustomed to the bare hills of most of the country finds in the Kiaochow Bay area the results of one of the most interesting works of reforestation ever undertaken in the world. Finding the district entirely without trees, the Germans completely reforested the entire area and it has since been kept up by the Japanese and now by the Chinese administrators. Mr. D. Y. Lin, a Chinese graduate of Yale, now has charge of the work and recently has started a number of new nurseries in the hope of making this section of China a real example for the whole country. During the Cherry Blossom time in early Spring one imagines oneself in Japan or in the section of Washington, D. C. which was reclaimed during the administration of Roosevelt and stocked with flowering cherry trees imported into America from Japan.

A Spot to Seek Health and Keep It

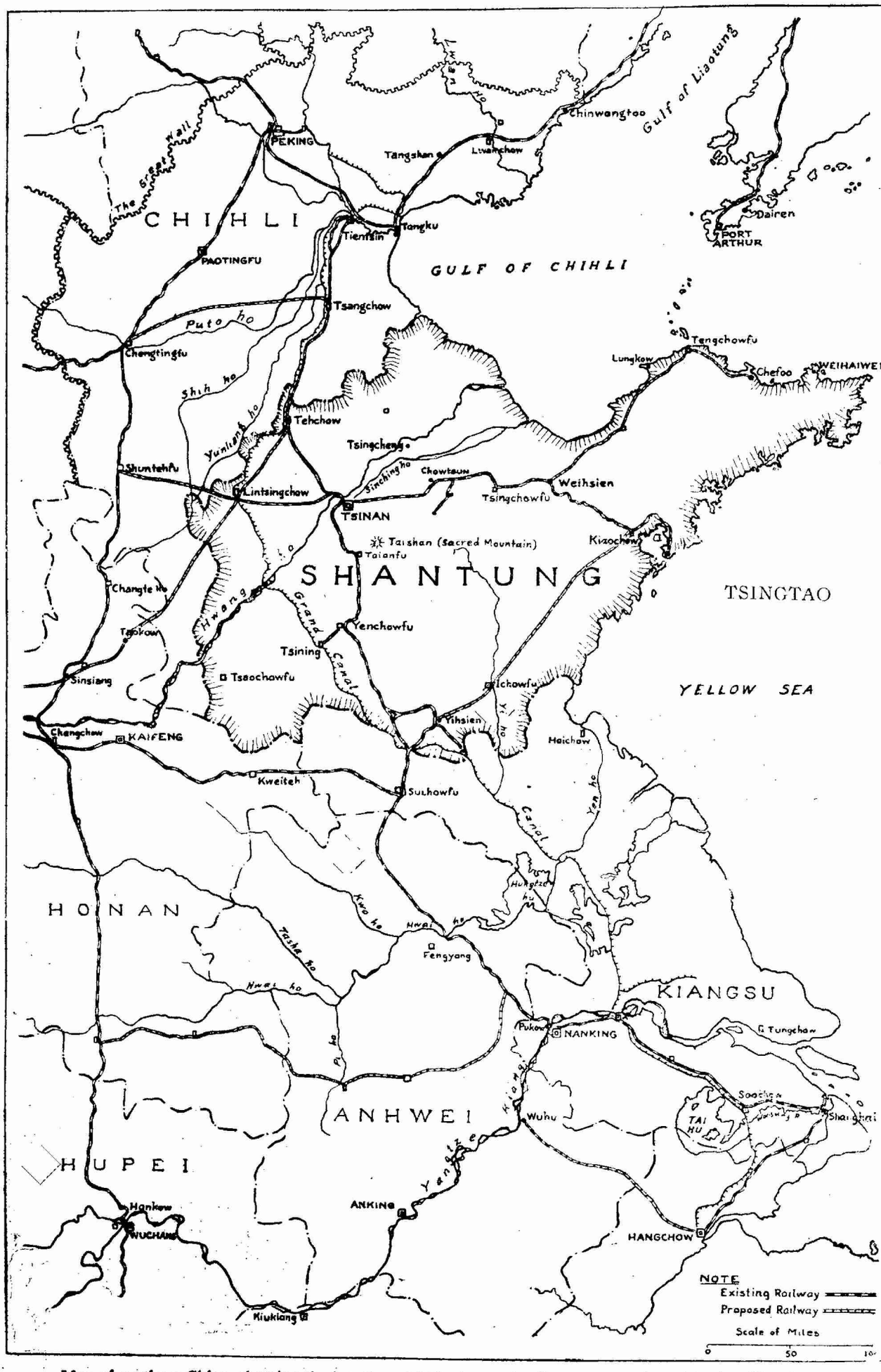
From the standpoint of health, always an important point in a place where large numbers of people foregather for vacation purposes, Tsingtao has many unique features. In the first place the water supply is obtained entirely from deep wells sunk to a considerable depth into the sub-strata which is considered the chief reason for Tsingtao's freedom from diseases common to other parts of the Orient. In case ailments should develop, which is most unlikely, there are several modern equipped hospitals with efficient staffs.

Every Sort of Recreation—Superb Bathing

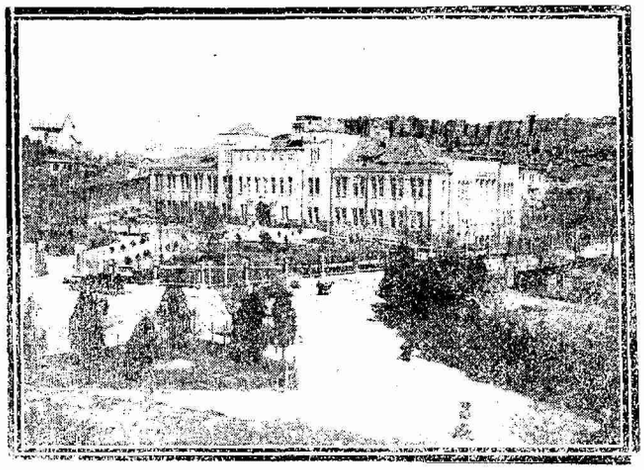
For recreation the Tsingtao Beach is of course the chief attraction and it is questionable whether any port has ever been endowed so richly in this respect. Here during the summer will be found people from all parts of the Orient and happy to relate, as yet the American and European bathing-beach censors have not discovered Tsingtao. Other forms of recreation such as riding, walking, mountain climbing, golfing, motoring, racing, tennis and so on are provided for the asking and in abundance.

Points of Interest

The most interesting feature for the tourist at Tsingtao is the old German system of fortifications

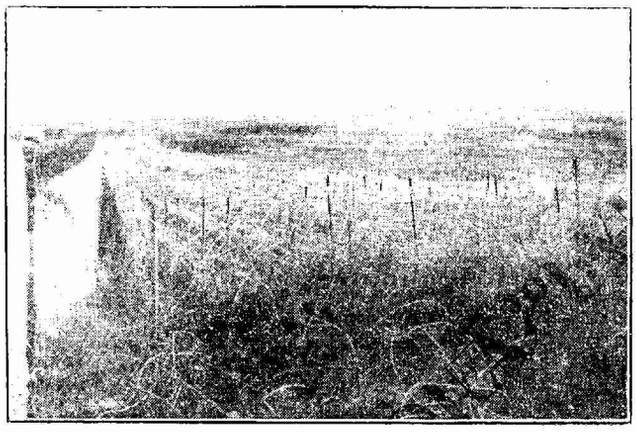


Map of northern China, showing the location of Tsingtao, and railways connecting with the Kiaochow-Tsinan railway at Tsinan from different points of China.



Tsingtao hospital

which are still preserved intact although considerably the worse for wear as a result of the Japanese attack in the fall of 1914. The excellence of the fortification system was demonstrated in the fact that a small force of Germans, mostly reservists, numbering not more than 6,000 was able to hold out against the combined Japanese and British land and sea attack which lasted from August 26 the date of the beginning of the blockade until November 16 when the Japanese and British forces finally occupied the administration buildings. Today the visitor may



Wire entanglement along second German defence line in Kiaochow in 1914

explore and speculate upon the vagaries of this curious phase of the European War in the Orient as he wanders about the little cemeteries which provide the final resting places for Britons, Germans and Japanese who fell in the struggle over this little piece of China—which has now fallen into the lap of China who did none of the fighting but looked on with curiosity and apprehension over this struggle over a portion of her territory. The fortifications provide a never ending source of interest for they constitute the latest ideas in steel-concrete construction. At the Hui Hsiang Chao Fort, the large revolving turrets with 24-caliber and 15-caliber defence guns are still intact though not in working order. One may explore for hours the underground galleries and passages with storage chambers for munitions and supplies all fitted out with the then most modern mechanical contrivances including electrical machinery for illumination and power. On the concrete surface are numerous depressions caused by exploding Japanese shells from the war ships which

(Continued on page 57)

Your *choice* of hotels
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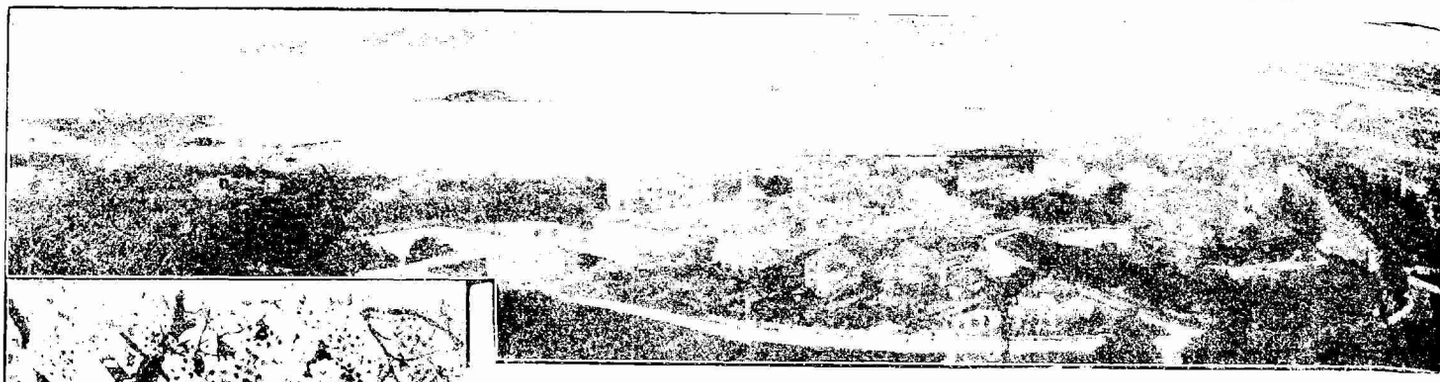
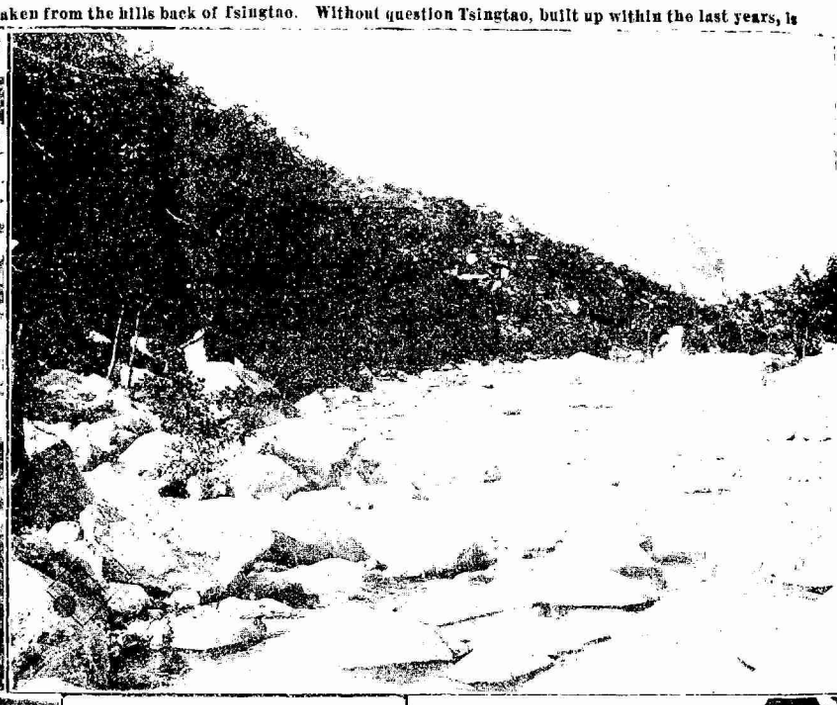


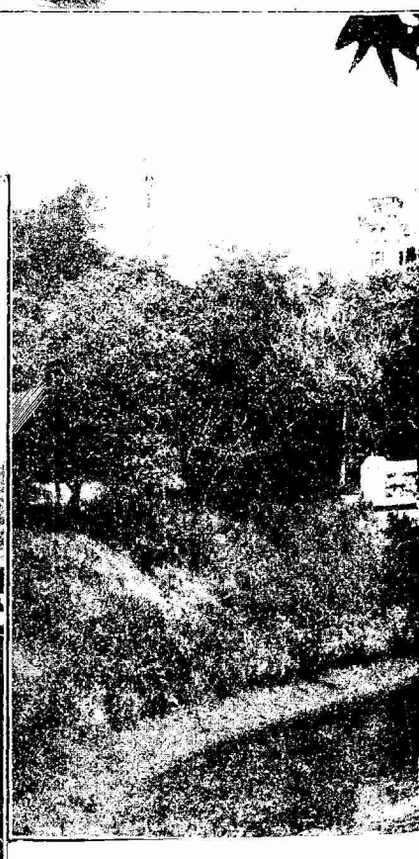
1. Panorama taken from the hills back of Tsingtao. Without question Tsingtao, built up within the last years, is

2. Cherry Tunnel, one of the beautiful avenues in the First Park of Tsingtao.

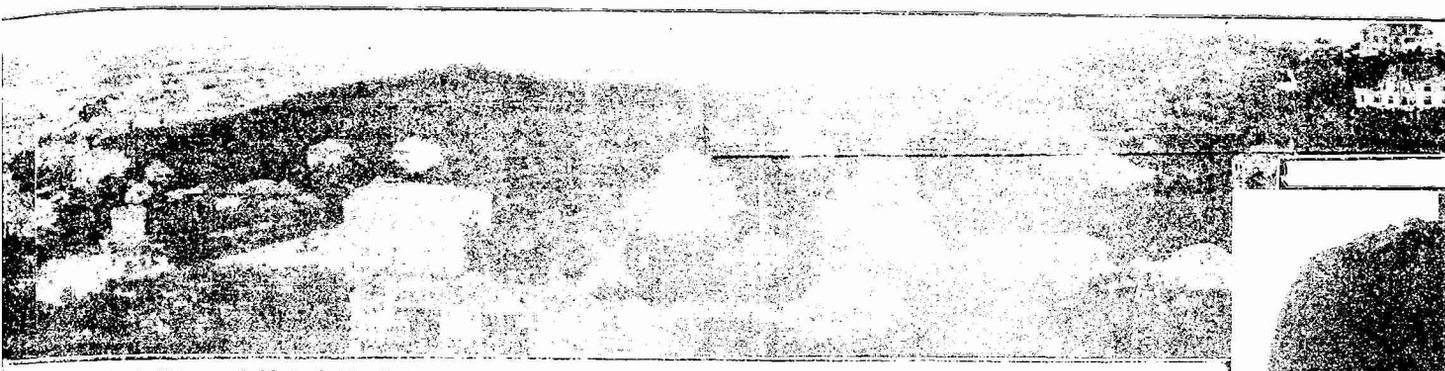


3. A ravine along the road (shown in photo No. 7 at right) to Laoshan Mountain. The hill scenerey around Tsingtao furnishes pleasant contrast to the ocean scenery.

5. A seaside view from Pacific Road, Tsingtao. Beautiful at all times, the scene by moonlight is enchantment itself.



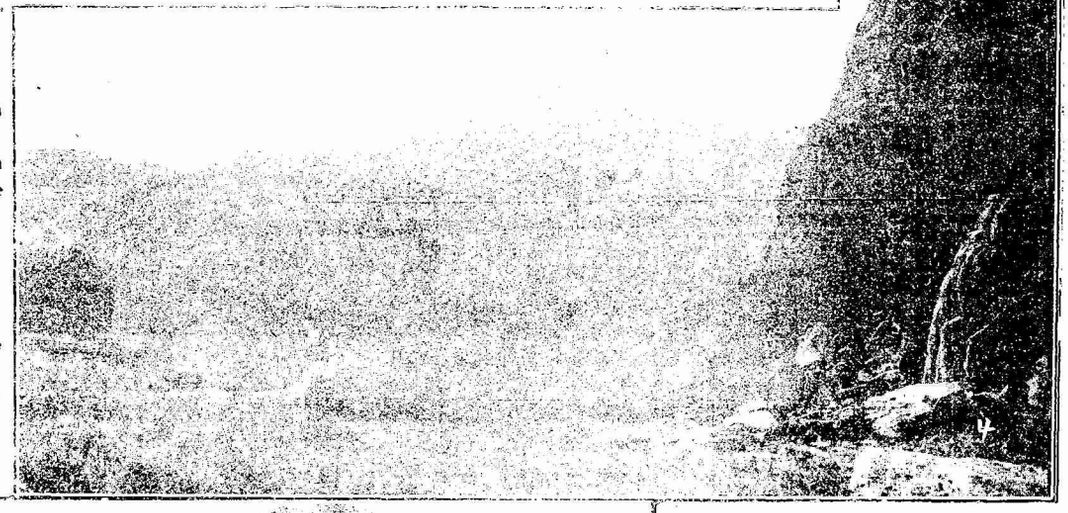
6. The governor's residence, where (

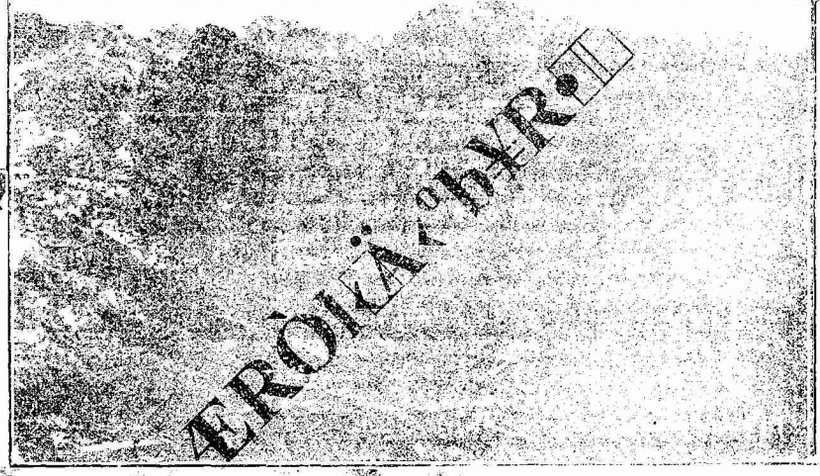


ost modern city in China, probably in the Far East; and the site on which it is built vies in beauty with any spot in the Orient. Truly a Magic City.

4. Tramping through the hills one comes constantly upon views such as shown in the photo to the right.

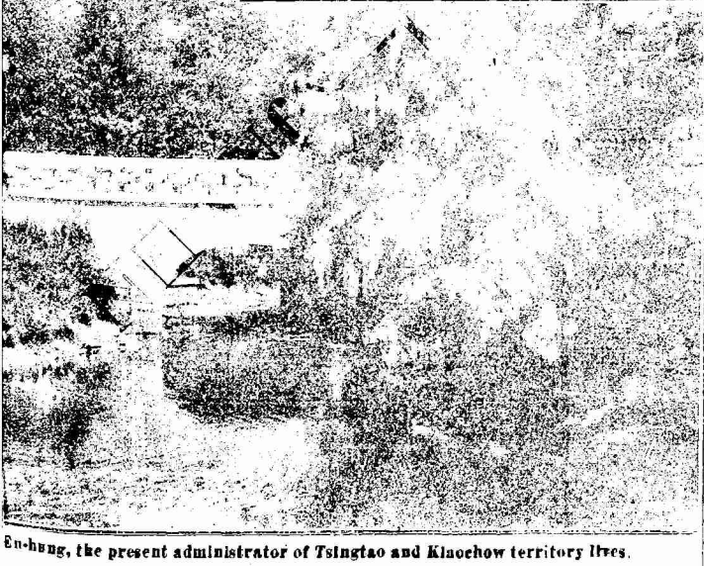
It is not difficult to understand the popularity of picnicking amid such scenery.





7. At the right of this photograph the road from Tsingtao to Laoshan Mountain, 20 miles, may be seen ascending the hills and then doubling back across the foreground. An excellent motor road always available for a cool ride through glorious scenery.

8. Small Harbor or Junk Harbor, as many call it, where, particularly in the early morning, there is the hum and stir of marketing. Every sort of Chinese craft may be seen here, and the people themselves are a study in types.



En-hung, the present administrator of Tsingtao and Kiaochow territory lives.

29-057

An Important Announcement to the Traveling Public

THE NEW ORIENTAL LIMITED

In Service Beginning June 1st

NOW 70 HOURS BETWEEN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST AND CHICAGO WITHOUT CHANGE
via GLACIER NATIONAL PARK

A solid steel flyer, shining, spic and span, brand new from the giant oil burning locomotive, a veritable greyhound of the rails, to the compartment observation car at the rear; a luxurious club on wheels with equipment pronounced by the Pullman Company the finest ever turned out by their vast shops.

It is in the important matter of travel comforts and little conveniences that the **New Oriental Limited** will particularly excel, combining time-tested devices with newest innovations. Among the many luxurious travel features will be shower baths for men and for women; a barber shop with valet service; a comfortable smoking room for gentlemen; a commodious lounge room for ladies—a unique departure not found on any other train; a ladies' maid, manicure and hairdresser; a well-stocked buffet; 4 o'clock tea; magazines, newspapers, telegraphic news bulletins and stock reports; and a host of other incidentals contributing to the ease and comfort of travelers.

Another departure from established precedent is the cheerful decorative scheme employed, utilizing various pleasing tints and colors in softly blended combination. There is nothing like this new train in existence.

The **New Oriental Limited** made its maiden trip June 1st, leaving Seattle at 8.00 p.m. for Spokane, Glacier National Park, Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago (without change), where direct connections are made for all Eastern cities.

A. G. HENDERSON
General Agent for the Orient
Dollar Bldg.—C. 8340

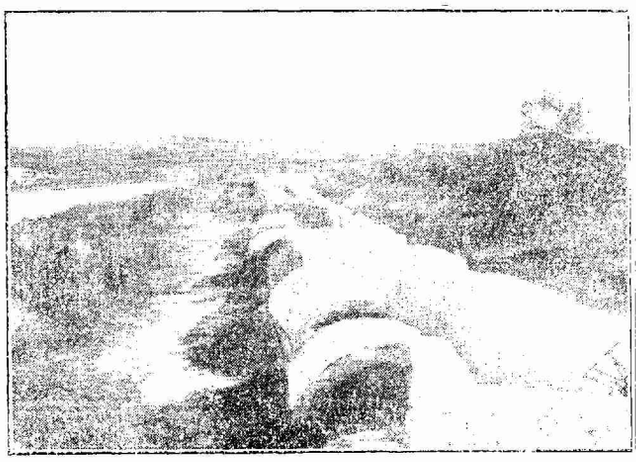
GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

Route of the New Oriental Limited ***Finest Train in All America***

29-058

(Continued from Page 53)

finally got through the mine fields. One of the largest guns has been blown from its foundations and lies in the barbed-wire entanglement at the foot of the slope. Whether this was caused by a Japanese shell or whether it was done by the Germans themselves just before the evacuation is a never ending puzzle for neither side tells the same story. One Japanese account of the fight states that the Japanese expended more heavy ammunition on Tsingtao than they expended in the taking of Port Arthur during the Russo-Japanese War. Another interesting phase of the German defence which always arouses wonder is a stone wall extending entirely across one part of the peninsula. This wall was illuminated with electric search lights every night during the siege and it is said that every defense gun and machine gun in the place had the range of this wall constantly to prevent invasion. It is all of tremendous interest and should China in the dim distant future—let us hope never—decide to fortify her coast, the old German works at Tsingtao undoubtedly will provide an excellent pattern. However



Old German trenches.

while providing a pattern the ruins of it all also provide an impressive lesson in the futility of this sort of business.

Tsingtao Possesses Tremendous Commercial Possibilities

Tsingtao's importance as a commercial port is based upon two chief factors: It is the gateway to Shantung province with a population of more than 30,000,000 and with vast mineral resources chiefly coal which are only beginning to be developed. Second it is an open port free from tide interference or river silting which troubles most of China's other ports such as Canton, Shanghai and Tientsin. Potentially the place is of tremendous importance for with the westward extension of the railway now running from the Kiaochow Bay area to Tsinanfu the capital of the province located on the North and South Tientsin-Pukow Railway, the city in time may compete seriously with Shanghai as the gateway to the commercial and industrial development of Central Asia. Agriculturally Shantung has always been important. Today it supplies China with most of her beef, practically all of her great exports of straw-braid, nearly all of her native-grown tobacco, and curiously to relate milady abroad would have serious difficulties with her coiffure were it not for Shantung hair-nets. Coal is becoming an ever increasing product and there are said to be other minerals. Wheat, cotton and wild silk, native fruits, and poultry products are also important products.

The commercial and industrial life of Tsingtao from the standpoint of contact with the hinterland of China depends upon the "Kaotsi" or Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway. This road was built by the Germans as a part of their 99 year lease upon Kiaochow Bay and concessions for development within the province. When the Japanese came into possession of the German interests in 1914 they maintained the same standards of efficiency set by their predecessors and when Japan surrendered these interests to China as a result of the Shantung Treaty negotiated at the Washington Conference, China agreed to reimburse the Japanese government for the cost of the line, approximately $36,000,000 in Chinese currency. The road under Chinese management is still living up to its slogan, "A Train that is never a minute late!" and with the addition of some needed equipment would easily rank with the main railway artery running north and south from Peking to Shanghai.

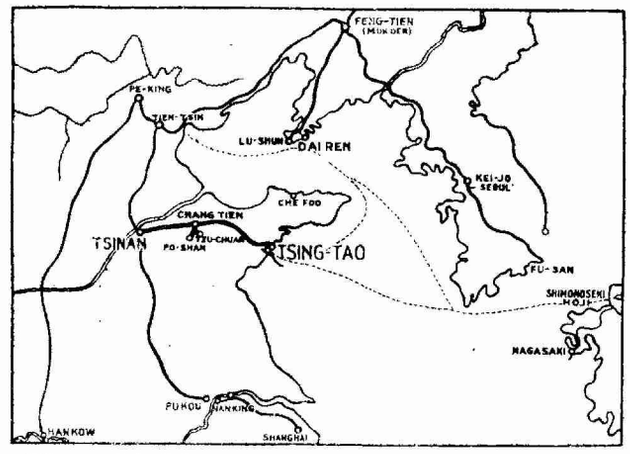
The most interesting thing about Tsingtao naturally is its history which manages to combine in the brief space of less than three decades more of international interest and concern than any other place in the world probably has ever experienced. For the future the city also holds elements of international interest for the reason that China is here provided with her first opportunity in the administration of a large modern city containing an important foreign population and financial interest. According to the treaty adopted at Washington, China is to make an attempt here from the standpoint of local administration to combine foreign and Chinese interests in a democratic form of municipal government. This problem which is now being carefully studied by the Chinese officials is of vast importance because of the precedent which it will provide for the other large foreign controlled ports which ultimately will pass to Chinese control.

Rail and Steamer Make Tsingtao Easily Accessible

But this article started out to tell about Tsingtao a place to while away the summer—a place for recreation and rest and recuperation—from the strenuous business and political life of the rest of the country. Tsingtao may be reached by steamer or rail from almost any part of China in a few hours and since it is the "Riviera," "Atlantic City" and "Brighton" all combined into one out here in the Orient, naturally there are excellent hotel accommodations for Chinese and foreigner. Tourists may travel by steamer connections at all of the seacoast cities and along the Yangtsze. Those who desire to travel by rail Tsingtao-ward will find good connections with very brief stop-over at Tsinanfu where the Shantung Railway meets the Tientsin-Pukow line. And while Tsingtao is chiefly interested in summer entertainment at this period of the year, Tsingtao also hopes that many of its summer tourists will investigate the possibility of the city for permanent residence and investment in business and the industries. For where in the Orient is there a better combination of good climate, beautiful and healthful surroundings, school facilities, and business opportunities than are afforded at Tsingtao—The Magic City of Asia?

Connecting Tsingtao with other points in China

The KIAOCHOW-TSINAN Railway



Kiaochow-Tsinan Time-Table

3 (D.) I. II. III.	5 I. II. III.	1 (S.D.) I. II. III.	Heavy type A.M. Light type P.M.		6 I. II. III.	4 (D.) I. II. III.	(S.D.) I. II. III.
7.00	**10.00**	8.00	d.	Tsingtao	a. 6.10	9.50	**10.35**
7.07	**10.07**	8.07	a.	Harbor station	d. 6.04	9.44	**10.29**
7.10	**10.10**	8.11	d.		a. 5.58	9.41	**10.25**
9.13	12.27	10.17	a.	Kiaochow	d. 3.44	7.40	**8.19**
9.18	12.32	10.20	d.		a. 3.39	7.36	**8.12**
9.57	1.12	10.58	a.	Kaomi	d. 2.58	6.57	**7.33**
10.15	1.32	11.14	d.		a. 2.43	6.42	**7.12**
12.04	3.52	**1.02**	a.	Fangtzu	d. 12.28	4.55	**5.24**
12.25	4.12	**1.19**	d.		a. 11.13	4.40	**5.09**
12.47	4.40	**1.41**	a.	Weihsien	d. **11.50**	4.19	**4.48**
12.52	4.45	**1.45**	d.		a. **11.45**	4.15	**4.45**
2.22	6.24	**3.16**	a.	Tsingchow	d. **10.12**	2.51	**3.21**
2.25	6.41	**3.23**	d.		a. **9.57**	2.49	**3.19**
3.37	7.54	**4.31**	a.	Changtien	d. **8.38**	1.36	**2.11**
3.54	8.16	**4.54**	d.		a. **8.23**	1.21	**1.58**
4.21	8.43	**5.21**	a.	Choutsun	d. **7.56**	12.54	**1.31**
4.26	8.48	**5.26**	d.		a. **7.51**	12.51	**1.29**
6.50	11.08	**7.55**	a.	Tsinan	d. **5.30**	**10.30**	11.10

Excellent fare is served on these Kiaochow-Tsinan Dining-cars

FARES

DESTINATION	I	II	III	DESTINATION	I	II	III
Tsingtao Tsinan	$ 14.30	7.70	4.00	Dairen Changchun	Yen. 30.50	19.60	10.90
Tsinan Tientsin	$ 13.30	8.85	4.45	Antung Fusan	Yen. 41.35	26.60	14.75
Tsinan Pukow	$ 24.95	16.65	8.30	Peking Hankow	$ 43.50	29.00	14.50
Tientsin Peking	$ 5.20	3.25	1.75	Shanghai Nanking	$ 9.00	4.50	2.25
Tientsin Mukden	$ 26.25	16.40	8.75	Tsinan Taian	$ 2.95	2.00	1.00
Mukden Dairen	Yen. 17.25	11.10	6.15	Taian Chufou	$ 2.50	1.65	0.85
Mukden Antung	Yen. 12.00	7.70	4.30				

Time-Tables of other Lines

PEKING-MUKDEN LINE

T. (S.D.) I. II. III.	EX. (S.D.) I. II. III.	STATIONS		EX. (S.D.) I. II. III.	T. (S.D.) I. II. III.
3.25	8.10	d. Peking (Cheng yang men) a.		**10.15**	7.15
11.30	11.55	d. Tientsin	d.	**6.40**	3.55
6.20	**8.35**	d. Shanhaikuan	d.	10.00	**9.10**
1.05	2.30	d. Koupangtzu	d.	3.10	**1.10**
6.42	7.37	a. Mukden	d.	**9.40**	7.40

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

T. (D.) I. II. III.	EX. (S.D.) I. II. III.	STATION		EX. (S.D.) I. II. III.	T. (D.) I. II. III.
	9.10	d. Peking	a.	2.20	.....
	12.30	a. Tientsin (East)	d.	**10.55**	.....
9.35	1.00	d.	a.	**10.25**	3.42
7.35	9.47	a. Tsinan	d.	**2.04**	**3.58**
7.50	9.57	d.	a.	**1.54**	**5.38**
1.01	**2.34**	d. Yenchow	d.	9.36	**12.52**
3.58	**5.13**	d. Lincheng	d.	6.51	9.50
6.00	**6.51**	d. Hsuchow	d.	5.08	7.48
4.02	2.38	a. Pukow	d.	**8.50**	**10.00**

PEKING-HANKOW LINE

T. (S.D.) I. II. III.	EX. (S.D.) I. II. III.	T. (S.D.) I. II. III.	STATIONS		T. (S.D.) I. II. III.	EX. (S.D.) I. II. III.	T. (S.D.) I. II. III.
11.50	10.00	11.00	d. Peking (Chien men)	a.	**6.30**	**9.30**	4.38
9.49	**5.15**	**7.32**	d. Shihkiachwang	d.	9.55	**2.21**	**7.25**
7.29	1.59	7.15	d. Sinsiang	d.	**9.00**	5.37	9.40
10.32	4.40	9.59	d. Chengchow	d.	**6.09**	3.06	9.40
9.51	**1.58**	**7.42**	a. Sinyangchow	d.	7.27	**5.57**	**7.23**
5.45	**9.00**	3.40	d. Hankow (Tachi men)	d.	**11.00**	10.00	11.00

SHANGHAI-NANKING & HANGCHOW NINGPO LINE

T. (D.) I. II. III.	(EX. S.D.) I. II. III.	STATIONS		T. (D.) I. II. III.	EX. (S.D.) I. II. III.
7.45	11.00	d. Nanking	a.	8.18	**7.20**
7.15	**8.00**	d. S'hai (North)	d.	1.05	11.30
11.35	12.20	a. Hangchow	d.	**7.40**	6.25

MANCHURIA LINE

EX. S.D.) I. II. III.	T. (D.) I. II. III.	T. (S.D.) I. II. III.	STATIONS		EX. (S.D.) I. II. III.	T. (S.D.) I. II. III.	T. (D.) I. II. III.
10.00	10.30	**11.00**	d. Dairen	a.	**8.00**	7.00	**7.00**
3.10	**5.06**	5.31	d. Tashihchiao	d.	**2.55**	12.34	**12.35**
6.40	**9.40**	10.10	d. Mukden	d.	11.35	**8.00**	7.55
1.00	6.00	**7.00**	a. Changchun	d.	5.00	11.00	**10.00**

CHOSEN LINE

T. (S.D.) I. II. III.	T. (S.D.) I. II. III.	STATIONS		T. (S.D.) I. II. III.	T. (S.D.) I. II. III.
8.45	9.10	d. Mukden	a.	7.15	**6.00**
5.40	**6.10**	d. Antung	d.	**11.20**	9.50
7.20	7.20*	d. Nandaimon	d.	11.00	**9.50**
6.45	**5.50**	a. Fusan	d.	**11.20**	11.00

The Shortest Route between North China and Japan

Passenger steamers leave Tsingtao (Harbor Station) for Meji and Kobe every three or five days, and for Shanghai and Dairen every four to nine days.

Interesting Trips into Shantung

The same day that Germany secured its 99-year lease of Kiaochow, a railway convention was signed permitting the Germans to construct a triangle of railways in Shantung province, the first to run from Tsingtao to Tsinan. In September 1899, work on this line commenced; and in 1904 rail connection between the two points was established, after a capital investment of 54,000,000 gold marks had been made. When Japan took Tsingtao in 1914, it also took over the Kiaochow-Tsinan railway, and, besides maintaining the road as Germany left it, added very considerably to the investment and facilities. Today the road handed over to China by the Washington Conference, has a main line of 245 miles along which are 50 stations, at many of which visitors will find time spent in excursions amply repaid. Besides local trains, two through trains with dining-cars attached make the run daily each way between Tsingtao and Kiaochow, and one train with sleepers and dining-cars runs each way nightly. The full trip takes about 12 hours. Made by day, the scenery is replete with beauty and interest; and Harry Franck in his book, Wandering in Northern China, says of the service: "To one who had just come from other railways of China, it certainly was superior to those in many ways . . . . the praiseworthy cleanliness, the brief business-like stops at stations . . . There were red-caps, instead of ragged ruffians who fight pitched battles for one's baggage elsewhere; and the platforms were free from loafers."

Lao-shan Mountain

Boarding the train at Tsingtao, one is carried by the harbor station at Tachiang, where Tsingtao's shipping is done, through the railway workshops at Ssu-fang, where 1,500 workers are employed, to Tsangkou station, the trading port for every sort of Chinese sailing craft for many years and likewise a

Hundreds of junks bring Shantung products to Tsingtao for export

manufacturing town of some note. Leaving the train at Tsangkou, the excursionist has a pleasant hour's walk to the village of Litsum (also reached by motor road from Tsingtao), whence it is four miles to the summit of Lao-shan, the highest peak in the mountains of eastern Shantung. From Lao-shan the famous Chinese poet Li-tai-pei received his inspiration, and well he might from the varied panorama of ocean, mountain and plain. The old temple of Pei-chiu-miao on Lao-shan, shaded by pine and bamboo, affords pleasant contrast to the vista of modern, glistening Tsingtao.

Nu-ku-kou and Kiaochow

Resuming the rail journey at Tsangkou, the line rounds Kiaochow Bay to the villages which enjoyed prosperity before modern Tsingtao was created. At the top of Nu-ku, Hill is a temple built by the Emperor Han Wu, while along the extensive beach at Nu-ku-kow salt is obtained in large quantity by the same methods used even before the days of Han Wu.

Pumping sea water into the Kiaochow salt fields

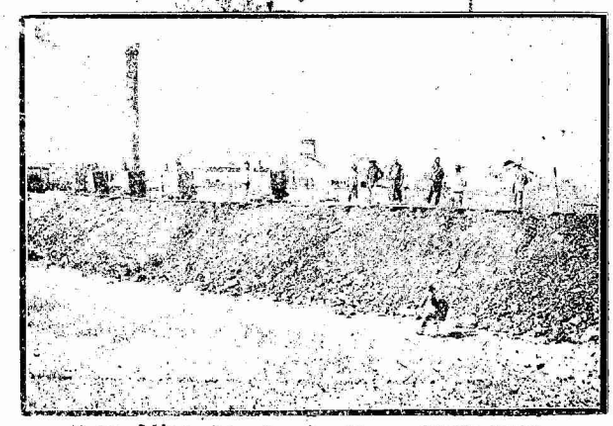
Kiaochow station a little further on, still struggling to maintain some of the importance it enjoyed before the railway rushed cargo from Shantung by it for shipment from Tsingtao, has much of historic interest: the tomb of Young-sou, a Chinese scholar of the Han dynasty, and temples to the God of War, Queen of Heaven, Confucius, the God of Literature and the God of Riches.

Kaomi

The next stop of importance is Kaomi, the village about a mile from the railway having been built during the Yuan dynasty and later named the Stone City in the Ming dynasty. It was once famed for the *literati* who chose it to dwell in, and the present inhabitants are known for their honesty and profound reverence for their ancestors. In spring and autumn, it was the capital of the Chi kingdom. When this latter was divided into six kingdoms, it became the Kiao-see kingdom, a succeeding emperor modifying its name to Kaomi, by which it is still known. Near Kaomi is the city of Chee, now in ruins, and in the vicinity are the summer resort of King Chi and the tomb of Cheng Yu, both worthy of visits.

Shantung's Riches

From Kaomi, the railroad heads towards the mines and fertile plains whence Shantung's riches flow. At Fangtze, the Germans found a wilderness in the early days of this century, but they thought they saw wonderful coal mining possibilities and made great efforts to develop them. The quality of the coal

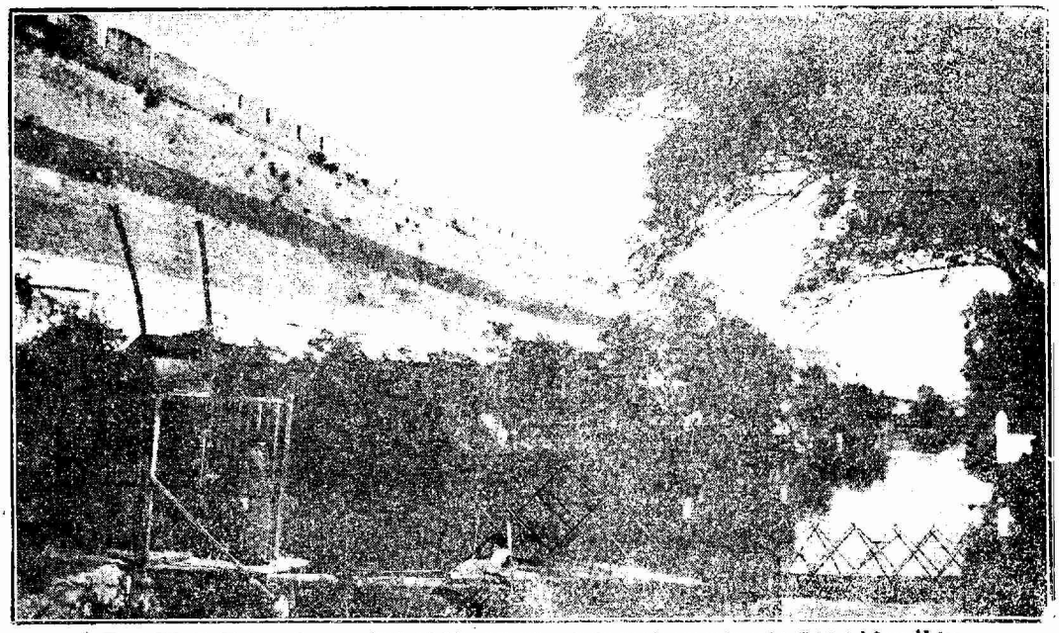


West Mine, Fangtze, Shantung, which was a disappointment to the Germans, but profitably worked by Japanese

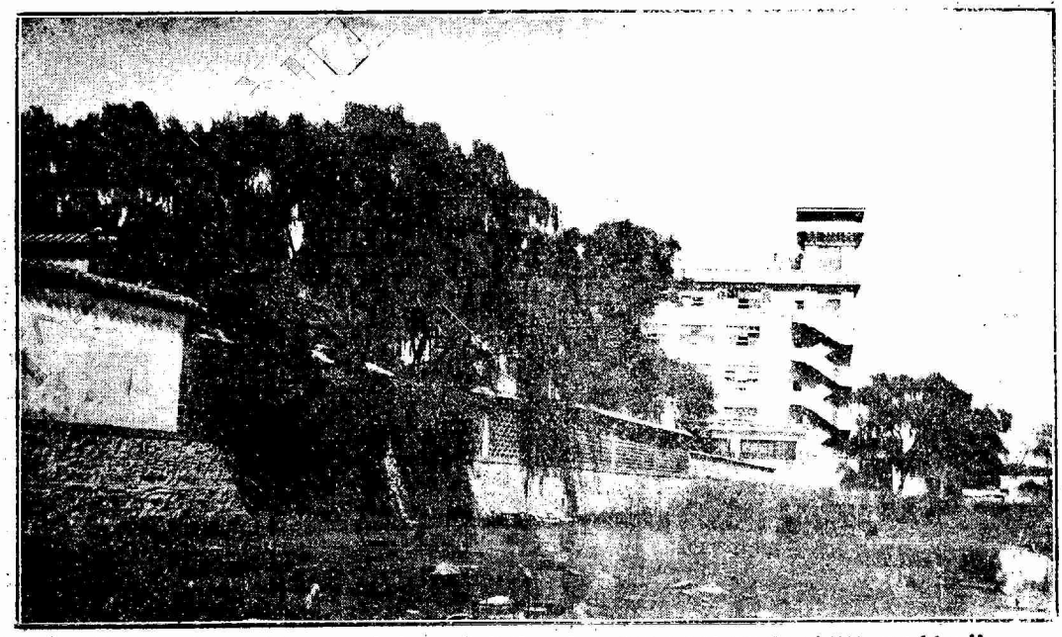
Transportation Development One of China's Greatest Needs

The first railway constructed in China was between Shanghai and Woosung. Forty-seven years ago, it was torn up and the rails and equipment shipped to Formosa. Then China had no railways and it was not so long ago either. Since then about 7000 miles of railways have been built, but many thousands of miles of additional lines must be constructed, in order to extend facilities to all of the twenty-two provinces, and make accessible the vast resources of this great country. Roads must be built also, in order to supplement the railways and serve the smaller districts where railways would not pay. Industrial development will follow if the means of transportation be first provided.

The Development of China's Transportation Facilities Constitutes a Huge Task Which Will Call for the Best Efforts of the Chinese People and All of Their Foreign Friends for Many Generations to Come.



East Wall, Tsinanfu, capital of Shantung. It is emblematic of "Old China," its culture and great accomplishments.



Modern flour mill—one of eleven in Tsinanfu. It is emblematic of "New China" and the advance of "Machinery Civilization in China," the Old-New Country.

ASIA DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LTD.
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Mr. Shao Heng-chun, managing director of the Kiaochow-Tsinan railway

proved disappointing, but the Japanese always looked upon the area as a land of promise. Further on, one comes to Ershihlipu where the British-American Tobacco Company have invested a vast amount of capital. The surrounding country yields some 30,000,000 pounds of excellent tobacco leaf yearly, the company having imported superior American tobacco seed and distributed it among the Shantung farmers, rewarding them for its use by paying a premium for the better tobacco.

Weihsien

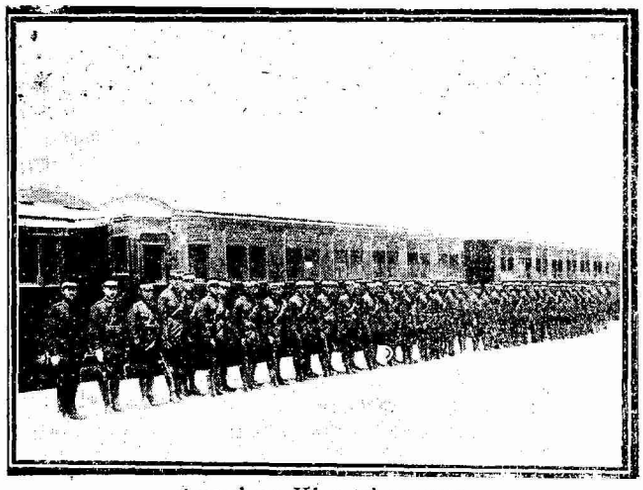
About midway between Tsingtao and Tsinan, is Weihsien, one of, if not the most important cities of Shantung. Salt fields, iron mines, tobacco, embroidery, beautiful lacquerware, tinware, hair-nets and bristles all contribute to the prosperity of the people. Factories abound; and lovers of art and curio-collectors find abundant occupation. There are many points of historic interest, and the religious-minded will feel pride in visiting the site of the first American missionary work in Shantung, begun in 1861. There are now 20 missionaries in Weihsien, with schools for both boys and girls, and a hospital caring for 10,000 cases a year.

Tsingchow

An hour and a half's ride from Weihsien brings the walls of Tsingchow into view. Once the capital of Shantung, famed as the center of Eastern civilization, the home of the Ming dynasty, and endowed with the suffix "chow" denoting its greatness, Tsingchow has lapsed in the era of commercialism, the population of 35,000 odd supporting itself chiefly on its production of silk and walnuts. The residential quarter of the Manchu Bannermen, who joined the Manchus against the Mings in the 17th century, lies outside the walls. The battleground of dynasties for centuries, Tsingchow affords a most interesting visit for the historically-inclined.

TOBACCO FIELD NEAR ERSHIHLIPU, SHANTUNG

The small building at the back of the picture is a tobacco barn erected by the farmer for use in curing his tobacco. This is a field of tobacco grown by a Chinese on his own ground with the use of foreign seed and under the advice of an American farmer.



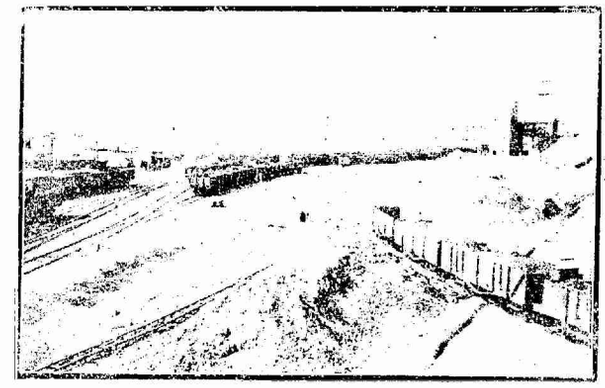
Guard on Kiao-tsi express

Tzuchuan and Poshan

Leaving the main line at Changtien, an hour or two's ride brings one either to the Tzuchuan collieries or Poshan, the latter the highest point reached by the railway. Poshan has some of the largest industrial and manufacturing concerns in Shantung. There are about 100 coal mines in the vicinity, 600,000 tons of coke being produced annualy. Chinaware, glass, and dyes are also produced in large quantity. Here one sees methods of antiquity which are able to survive because of the cheapness of labor. Efforts are being made constantly to modernize manufacture, and, with the natural resources of the surrounding country, Poshan is destined to rank high among the producing centers of China years hence. Failing to realize their ambitions at Fangtze, the Germans tackled the coal fields of Tzuchuan with redoubled energies. It is now the largest coal district in Shantung, producing 700,000 tons of excellent coal annually. When the Germans were forced to yield their hold in Shantung, they wrecked the mines to the best of their ability; but the Japanese reopened them and greatly increased the output by the installaiion of modern machinery. The country surrounding Tzuchuan and Poshan is not to be forgotten by attentions to commercial enterprise. Hills and valleys in summer are covered with verdure, watered by clear, fresh streams in marked contrast to the muddy waters of more frequented parts of China

Tsinan, Capital of Shantung

Once again on the main line two hours before reaching Tsinan, the train stops at Choutsun, famous for its silk because of the excellent climatic conditions for the growth of mulberry trees. One may well stop-over at Choutsun to learn the fascinating processes by which silk cloth is made, as well as to purchase most reasonably the finest of silks. Two hours later, and almost always on time to the minute, the train deposits its passengers at Tsinan, the capital of Shantung, where rail connection is made for Tientsin, Peking and north, or Nanking, Hankow, and Shanghai to the south. A visit in Tsinan is well worthwhile, excellent hotel accommodation being available.



Railway switch yards at Tzuchuan coal mines in Shantung province

Tsinan boasts a population of 400,000 and enjoys a commerce of Taels 40,000,000 a year. It was thrown open to foreigners in 1906 and has become a center for businessmen of all nationalities. Flour mills, cotton spinning, preparation of bean oil, beet sugar mill, bone mill, paper mill, and hair-net factories are in full swing, besides which a large volume of trading is carried on in peanuts, silk and other products. One evidence of the large movement of cargo is the never-ending stream of wheel-barrows, which, well known elsewhere, particularly force themselves on the attention in Tsinan.

The tourist may first be taken to the famous welling spring, Pao Tu Chuan (Tiger Spring), which rises with tremendous volume in the middle of one of the busiest quarters of the city. Near the spring is the Lu Tzu Temple, dating from early Ming times, the objective of curious and devout alike. There are many springs in Tsinan thus blessed with an abundance of pure water. Most renowned in Tsinan is the Ta Ming Lake, the chief pleasure resort and the site of some of the most interesting temples of the region. Riding in barges through lanes cut in the reeds which abound in the shallow lake seems to be one of the favorite pastimes of the well-to-do of Tsinan. The tea ouses and restaurants about ıe lake are noted for their elicacies such as fish, lotus oots and frogs.

A library on the south-'est corner of the lake is ıteresting for its collection of ımous inscriptions. Adjoin-ıg is a most beautiful garden. lear Tsinan are several other laces that draw thousands f sightseers annually. The Iill of the Thousand Buddhas urnishes beautiful panoramas nd at the top is an ancient ıonastery dating back 1,400 ears. In the Temple of the 'housand Buddhas are the nages carved in the natural ock some 1,200 years ago.

A natural park inside old city of Tsinan. Sceneon Ta Ming Hu (Great Bright Lake)

Men and Events

A daughter, Regina Irene, was born to Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Doyle at Bangor, Maine, on March 24, according to letters received by friends in Shanghai.

Paul Page Whitham, president of the American Chamber of Commerce and head of the Asia Development Company, left Shanghai for a brief trip to Peking on June 11.

Monsieur Merlin, Governor General of Indo-China, who arrived in Shanghai June 10, was the guest of honor at a ball given by the French Consul-General, M. Wilden, at the Cercle Sportif Francais on June 11.

Prof. John W. Cline of Soochow University who has been in America for practically two years lecturing at the Scarrett Bible and Training School in Kansas City, Mo., expects to return to China in September.

R. R. Service of the Y. M. C. A., Chungking, and family, sailed for America on the *President Jackson*. June 12, on several months' leave. Mr. Service has a valuable collection Tibetan curios, and has given several lectures on Tibet while in Shanghai awaiting transportation.

Transportation was the subject of discussion at the Shanghai Rotary club tiffin on June 12. F. F. Fairman speaking on Motor Transportation; N. L. Han, on Express Transportation; C. A. Perkes, on Steamship Transportation; and A. G. Henderson, on Railway Transportation.

Captain W. I. Eisler, special representative of the United States Shipping Board and head of the firm, Eisler, Reeves and Murphy, of Shanghai, has been elected to the board of the American Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai, to fill the vacancy created by B. C. Haile's departure for America on vacation.

American Consul [General] E. S. Cunningham has announced that he will give prizes to young people under 20 years of age for essays on Fourth of July subjects such as The American Flag in China Before 1870, America and the Future China, etc. Essays must be handed in to the Consul General before June 25.

B. C. Haile, general agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Shanghai, and Mrs. Haile and their two children, left for a six months' trip to America aboard the *President Wilson*, which sailed from Shanghai on June 7. E. M. Wilson, former agent of the Pacific Mail at Yokohama, will have charge of the Shanghai office during Mr. Haile's absence.

The 1924 *Johannean*, the 10th volume published by the students of St. John's University, Shanghai, a voluminous one attractively gotten up both in point of style and contents, is dedicated to Professor Donald Roberts, Professor of History, who for many years has served on the faculty of the university. In addition to a number of literary contributions, the publication contains the reproduction of several very beautiful photographs.

The first issue of *Capital and Trade*, edited by D. Arakie appeared early this week and proves a creditable addition to Shanghai and Far Eastern publications. As the name indicates, the journal, which is to be published weekly, is devoted to matters of finance and trade. The first issue contains a considerable number of excellent articles on such subjects as fire insurance. German trade with China, tea, exchange, and a review of the past week's business.

Judge Charles S. Lobingier, former judge of the U. S Court for China, delivered an address on May 13 before the Honorary Legal Phi Pi Fraternity of Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., on the work of the U. S. Court for China. After explaining the operation of the Court and its importance in the relations of China and America Judge Lobingier pointed out that the relations between the world powers were becoming more important day by day and urged Americans to take a greater interest in world affairs. Since his return to the United States Judge Lobingier has spent considerable time on his 2,000 acre ranch in South Missouri which he is planning to develop.

An exodus of wives marked the sailing of the *President Wilson* from Shanghai on June 7, prominent among them being Mrs. Samuel Sokobin, wife of the American consul of Kalgan; Mrs. J. Eichwald, wife of the Shanghai manager of Koster Company, and child; Mrs. Barnes Moss, wife of the foreign adviser to the commissioner of foreign affairs, and her niece, Miss Marie Mendel; Mrs. Carl Seitz, wife of the manager of the China Import and Export Lumber Company, and son Clayton; Mrs. F. V. Chamberlin, wife of the manager of the Peacock Motion Picture Corporation; and Mrs. J. F. Davison, wife of the Tientsin manager of the J. E. Hayes Engineering Corporation.

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Who's Who in China

Fu-Yun Chang
張福運字景文

Mr. Fu-Yun Chang was born in 1890 in Fu Shan Hsien, Shantung and studied in the Shih Yi Academy, Chefoo, and in Tsing Hua College, Peking. He was graduated in 1914 from Harvard College with the degree of A. B cum laude; in 1917 from the Harvard Law School with the degree of LL. B., and while in school was a member of the Diplomatic Club of Harvard University, and president of the Chinese Students Alliance in the U. S. A., 1917-1918. Upon his return to China he joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1918, and also served as lecturer in International Law in the Peking Government University. He was Secretary of the Chinese High Commission in Siberia, 1919-1920, and served as secretary to the Chinese Delegation to the Washington Conference 1921-22. Upon his return be became director of the Marine Department of the Ministry of Communications, 1922-1923, in which capacity be advocated and took part in the drafting of marine laws for China. He has been President of the University of Communications since 1923, and has received the 2nd Class Ta Shou Chia Ho Decoration.

General Chiang Yen-hsing was born at Fou-ch'eng Hsien, Chihli province, and was graduated from the Peiyang Military Academy n Tientsin. In 1901 General Chang was sent to Japan with 38 other military graduates forming the first group of Chinese students to study in the Japan Military Officer's Academy. From this institution he later graduated and specilized in the infantry department. Upon returning to China, General Chiang joined the Peiyang Military clique. Subsequently he was appointed Councillor to the Headquarters of the Commander of Kiangpei Northern Kiangsu Troops and oncurrently Commander of the 13th Piao or Brigade stationced at Tsingkiangpu. During the first Revolution, General Chiang was elected Tutu or Military Commander of Kiangpei. In July 1913 he was appointed Special Military Commissioner to Kiang-Huai. In August 1913 he became Director-General of the Kiangpei military affairs. In September 1914 General Chiang was called to Peking and subsequently was made a "Chiang-chun of the Chiangchunfu" of College of Marshals. Later he was appointed Director General for the Promotion of Military Standards. From October 1916 to July 1917 General Chiang was Tutung of Suiyuan Special Area. In August 1920 he was

General Chiang Yen-hsing
蔣雁行字賓臣

appointed Deputy-Chief of General Staff which position he is still holding. In October 1919 General Chiang was awarded the First Order of Wenfu; in October 1920, the First Order of Tashou Paokuang Chiaho; in October 1922, the Second Order of Merit. In March 1923 General Chiang was appointed a member of the Commission for the study of questions regarding Mongolia. In December 1923 General Chiang was promoted to the rank of general.

Mr. Co Ching Chu, was born in Shoa-Hing, Chekiang, on March 7, 1890. He attended Ching Chong School, Shanghai, in 1906-1907, Middle School of Futang College in 1907-1908, and

Mr. Co Ching Chu
竺可楨

Tangshan Engineering College in 1909-1910. After finishing the freshman year in Tangshan Engineering College, he went to America on a Boxer Indemnity Scholarship during the

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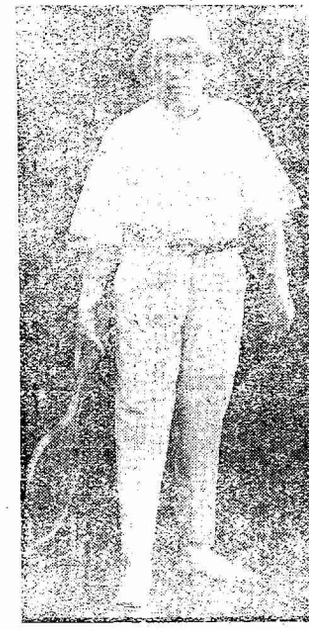

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Summer of 1910 and entered the University of Illinois in the autumn of 1910, taking the degree of B. S. from the latter University in 1913. He was awarded the Emerson Scholarship at Harvard University in 1917. He received the degree of Ph. D. from the Department of Geology and Geography of Harvard University in 1918, his graduate thesis being on "The Typhoons of the Pacific Ocean." Upon returning to China he was appointed lecturer on Meteorology and Physical Geography in the Government Teachers' College of Wuchang during the academic years 1918-1919 and 1919-1920 and the next year lecturer on Climatology and Meteorology in the National Southeastern University (formerly Government Teachers' College of Nanking) and head of the Department of Geology and Geography since 1921. He is a member of the Board of Directors of the Science Society of China, Fellow of the American Geographical Society (elected 1917), member of the Geological Society of China. co-translator of Prof. A. J. Thomson's "Outline of Science" (Commercial Press, Shanghai 1923), author of Rainfall Distribution in China (*Monthly Weather Review*, Washington D. C., 1916), "Chinese Contribution to Meteorology" (*Geographical Review*, New York City, 1917), "Meteorology" (popular series, Commercial Press 1923), and several other articles on Meteorology, Geography and allied subjects.

Westinghouse Chairman Writes on Trip to Orient

Our Far Eastern Neighbors to the West is the title of an interesting article written for the *Electric Journal* of May by General Guy E. Tripp, chairman of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, who recently made a tour of the Orient. General Tripp was impressed with the evidence of Western influence along the shores of Asia, as shown in hotels, electric conveniences, automobiles, etc; but was equally struck to find in the immediate vicinity of the international settlements in China so much of purely Chinese ways surviving in the face of modern example. He finds no evidence that contact with Western culture has had any influence on Oriental culture excepting in Japan; where he finds the people take what they wish of Western culture without impairing their own which is carefully preserved through Japan's unique social organization based on the family unit. Concluding General Tripp writes, "If in the future the West and East are to come to a closer understanding with each other Japan and the United States should lead the way together."

News from North China

The public was stirred when the Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced last Saturday that the preliminary aggreements between China and Russia had been signed and full recognition had been accorded the Soviet government. Final agreement was reached on Thursday and was submitted to the Cabinet for approval Friday. The President then authorized the signing. Perfect secrecy was kept throughout the negotiation which startled the public. The formal Sino-Russian conference which will settle all Sino-Russian questions in detail will commence in a month, according to reports.

Following the recognition of the Soviet government by China, Russian paper roubles, depressed for many a month of hard times, took a spectacular rise in Peking last Sunday. Thousand-rouble notes which in lots of 10,000 roubles have been quoted at $25, went up to $53 in the course of a morning. Five-hundred rouble notes in lots of 10,000 roubles went from $38 to $60.

The Taoyin or circuit system in the provinces will be abolished from July 1, according to a circular telegram to provinces by the Ministry of Interior issued Wednesday. The provincial authorities are instructed to make preparations to wind up the affairs of the Taoyin offices, thus leaving provinces and districts as the only local divisions of territory in conformity with Article 124 of the new Constitution.

In contrast to Dr. Sun Yat-sen's despotic way in dealing with Hin Wong of Canton in connection with the reports of the former's death, Dr. Ku Hung-ming, the famous Chinese scholar whose death was reported in Peking several days ago, one day went into the Grand Hotel de Pekin and on approaching the clerk of a book store, he asked of him: "Have you ever seen a living ghost? Well, I am one."

Captain Pelletier d'Oisy, the French flier, reached Peking a week ago from Shanghai. He reached Mukden the next Monday and after staying there for one day, he left for Japan, thus completing his long trip.

Mr. R. P. Johnston, English tutor to the Manchu boy emperor, has recently been appointed by the emperor as the warden in charge of Yi Ho Yuan and Yu Chuan Shan, known to foreigners as the Summer Palace and the Jade Fountain,

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A number of M. P's. in Peking have proposed to the government that China should relinguish all further claims upon Germany for indemnities precisely on the same ground that China is asking foreign countries to remit all balances of Boxer Indemnities. They say that the German people should not be held responsible for the act of one man who has been already eliminated from the arena of world affairs and that China has already received enough rewards for declaring war upon the Central Pewers.

The dragon festival, which fell on June 6, was universally celebrated in Peking by various official and private bodies. A number of M. P's. took the opportunity for the celebration of the signing of the Sino-Russian preliminary agreements and the resumption of normal relations between China and Soviet Russia in the afternoon of the day in the Central Park. Other public bodies also celebrated the Sino-Russian agreements at various dates.

An interesting birthday celebration took place last Wednesday for Dr. Chauncey Goodrich and Master Frank Chauncey Goodrich. Dr. Goodrich was celebrating his 88th birthday while Master Frank Goodrich, the son of Mr. and Mrs. L. Carrington Goodrich, was completing his second month since his birth. A great host of Chinese and foreign friends of the family attended the tea given in honor of the event.

The American Legation has advised the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that a summer camp for the officers and men of the Legation Guards is to be opened at Peitaiho as was done last year, for which purpose the co-operation of the authorities concerned is requested.

L. E. Sloan of the Peking Medical College left Peking last Tuesday evening for Moukden where he will board the trans-Siberian train for Europe on his way back to America.

Robert Gailey of the Texas Oil Company is now in Peking for a short stay in the Capital representing the interest of his company.

According to announcement made by the China International Famine Relief Commission, headquarters of Peking, the danger of a famine in North China on account of the long drought has been averted by rains except in Shansi, judging from information received from various provinces. The spring rains in Shansi, Honan, Shantung and Chihli were late but arrived in time to save a part of the crops. The estimates are as follows: Shensi will have a 60 per cent wheat crop; Honan from 50 to 60 per cent, while Shantung is probably a little better off.

At a Cabinet meeting held last week, decision has been reached that Mr. Lu Cheng-hsiang, Chinese Minister to Switzerland, be appointed to be the Chinese deputy to the Sixth Conference of International Labor.

The North China American School at Tunghsien, Chihli will graduate a class of seven this month. The following is a list of the graduates and the colleges to which they will go in America: Eleanor Booth, of Chefoo, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill; Reriam Danton, of Tsing Hua, Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio; McGregor Gibb, of Haitien, Wesisyan University, Middletown, Conn.; Joseph Hamilton, of Shun Te Fu, Wooster College, Wooster, Ohio; Arthur Hersey, of Tientsin, Yale University, New Haven; Margaret McCann, of Tientsin, Pomona College, Claremont, Cal; Margaret Tucker, of Te Chow, Oberlin College.

Mr. Chien Nung-hsiung, former Premier, died June 5 in the afternoon at his residence in Peking. He had been sick for a month. He suffered from consumption from early age. He was a close follower of Hsu Shih-chang, former president.

P. Y. C.

Peking, June 7, 1924.

Sino-German Agreement Is Reached

Signed copies of the agreement reached between China and Germany for the settlement of all outstanding questions were exchanged between the Chinese foreign office and the German legation at noon on June 5. The expectation that the settlement will make several million dollars available for the Peking government lends special significance to the event. Little development has transpired following the agreement reached between China and the Soviet, except that Karakhan is now Soviet minister instead of envoy, and

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The Roman colonists in Britain left the imprint of their civilization on England largely because they were the first makers of iron on any large scale in that country.

It was the "smith" or armourer in Saxon days who was, as it were, the rivet that held society together. He was a nail maker and horseshoer—made spades and hoes for the farmer, bolts and fastenings for the lord's castle, gates and chains for his draw-bridge. The civilization of his time revolved around his ability to work in steel.

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	Canton	Hongkong	Shasi
Shanghai	Changchun	Hsuchow	Soochow
	Changsha	I-chang	Tsinkiangpu
Peking	Changteh	Kiukiang	Wusih
	Chengchow	Nanking	Wuhu
Hankow	Chinkiang	Pengpu	Yangchow
	Fengtien	Shaoshing	

Foreign Agencies and Correspondents

Baltimore	Cincinnati	Montreal	San Francisco
Berlin	Cleveland	New York	Seattle
Boston	Detroit	Osaka	St. Louis
Buffalo	Kobe	Paris	Tokio
Cebu	London	Philadelphia	Washington
Chicago	Manila	Pittsburgh	Yokohama

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the Chinese representative in Moscow has been raised to a similar position. The conference for drafting a treaty will open during June, but no real work will be attempted before autumn. The Peking representative of the Russo-Asiatic Bank has filed a protest regarding the disposition of the Chinese Eastern Railway, and the foreign diplomatic corps discussed the situation at their meeting on June 10, but nothing of their views has as yet been made public. The fate of a score or so American and British missionaries in the besieged city of Kweilin, Kwangsi province, where famine and disease are rampant, is causing grave concern. The report that efforts of effecting a reapprochment between Sun Yat-sen and Chen Chiung-ming in South China have been quite persistent, and may have some basis.

Anti-American Riot Narrowly Averted in Tokio

On Saturday evening, June 7, while dancing was going on in the Imperial hotal, Tokio, a band of about 30 Japanese, described in press reports as ruffians, invaded the hall where many American men and women were present, and, brandishing swords, made menacing speeches and gestures and distributed handbills decrying Japanese exclusion from America. The police stood by without interference. The American women were hurried out of the hall, the men standing their ground awaiting developments which fortunately did not occur. Other Japanese present describe the affair as purely one of irresponsible roughs who were really not demonstrating against the Americans but rather against the Japanese present, because the latter were dancing and enjoying themselves while Japan faced a grave crisis. The previous day retiring Ambassador Woods was given a rousing demonstration on his departure for America, and the same evening a mass meeting of 25,000 was held in Tokio as a protest against exclusion. Feeling runs high in Japan over the issue, and merchants state that the sale of American goods is decreasing. Whether an anti-American boycott will develop is uncertain. Merchants do not welcome it for it will mean heavy losses to them in stocks on hand and decreased business. On May 9, the State department in Washington handed Ambassador Hanihara the American reply to the Japanese exclusion protest. While the text has not been divulged, the note is reported to mollify Japan's feelings as much as may be in the face of the act itself. No successor to Woods has yet been named, but President Coolidge has asked for $1,050,000 for the construction of a new embassy in Tokio. Hordes of Japanese are rushing to embark from Japan for the United States before July 1 when exclusion goes into effect, and the Japanese government has made three extra ships available, each with a capacity of over 1,000.

On June 7, following the imperial wedding ceremonies, the Kiyoura cabinet presented its resignation. On the 9th, announcement was made that Viscount Kato had agreed to form a new cabinet. Viscount Kato was foreign minister at the time the Twenty-one Demands were presented to China in 1915, and he is known to be a staunch supporter of Japanese claims to Saghalien. Kato is the leader of the Kenseikai party which secured the largest number of seats in the Diet in the elections last month. Immediately following his acceptance of the premiership, Kato conferred with leaders of Seiyukai and Kakushin parties, which with the Kenseikai formed the opposition to the government and won an overwhelming victory in the elections. From Kato's action, it is presumed that a cabinet representing a coalition of the three parties will be formed. While the three parties have radically divergent views on most points, they have been united against the government, and efforts are being made to hold the three together.

An embargo on luxuries is announced by the government in an effort to reduce the unfavorable balance of trade since the earthquake. Luxuries are said to amount to 60 per cent of the imports. Silkworm growers have asked for a government subsidy of 10,000,000 Yen. Official attention is being given to the old cry of finding a place for Japan's surplus population. Hokaido has been investigated with this end in view, and arrangements are being made for large numbers of emigrants to go there and to Latin America.

Chang Tso-lin a "Watchful Waiter"

Marshal Chang Tso-lin, ruler of the Eastern Three Provinces, continues to bide his time. Interest was aroused at the manner in which he would receive news of the Sino-Soviet agreement, which report says was as much a surprise to him as to most other officials of China. He merely announces that he will watch developments. The most eagerly awaited reaction to China's recognition of the Soviet, particularly as regards the handing over of the Chinese Eastern railway, obligations and all, is from the foreign diplomatic body in Peking. Last week, it was announced that the matter would come before the corps at its meeting on June 10. In the meantime, M. Bleuier,

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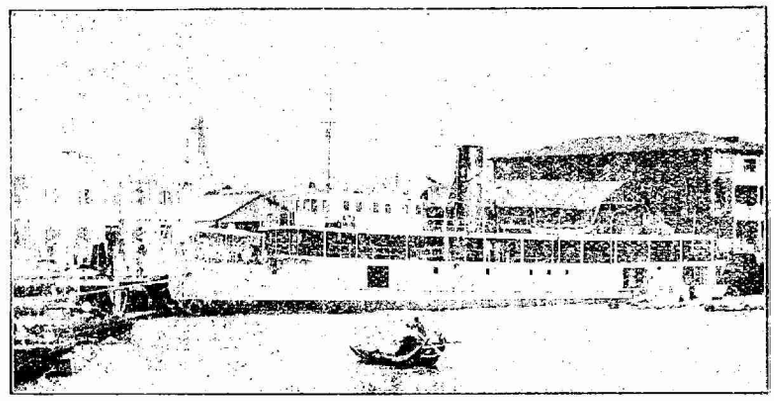

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representative of the Russo-Asiatic Bank, handed to the Waichiaopu on June 2 a formal protest on behalf of the shareholders and bondholders in the Chinese Eastern Railway Company against the violation of their rights by the agreement between China and Soviet Russia, signed on May 31 without the knowledge of the said shareholders and bondholders. Copies of the protest have been given to the Peking representatives of the eight Powers who were signatory to the Washington Treaty.

Sino-German Agreement Terms Secret

When Premier Sun Pao-chi informed the Senate that an agreement had been reached between China and Germany, considerable discussion ensued as to whether or not the terms must be submitted to Parliament prior to their being signed. Despite being warned that Parliament would not consider prior action constitutional, the Cabinet met and decided to let the Finance Minister and representative of the German bank sign the agreement immediately, which took place at 11 p.m. on June 4. The next noon signed copies were formally exchanged between the Foreign Office and the German legation covering all outstanding Sino-German questions, including the German war indemnity, the restoration of German private property in China, the settlement of German loans and bonds and the rehabilitation of the Deutsche Asiatische Bank. Both sides agreed to withhold publication of the terms. As regards the Reorganisation Loan, according to unofficial reports, Germany will hand over to the Chinese Legation in London drawn bonds and coupons to the value of $9,000,000, which the Legation will present for payment to banks, which hold the salt reserve of some $15,000,000, the balance of which will remain in the banks to meet liabilities on reorganisation bonds held by other nationalities. It is understood that the government received advances from Chinese banks on this agreement to tide over Dragon Festival.

Would Build Railways with Boxer Money

A *Reuters* correspondent secured an interesting interview with General Wu Pei-fu on June 4, in which he expressed thanks to Great Britain for its apparent intention to return its Boxer Indemnity balance to China. Wu would like to see the £11,000,000 devoted to railway construction, the profit from subsequent operations to be used for education. Wu volunteered the information that he is trying to suppress opium traffic, having prescribed the death penalty for anyone found in possession of four ounces.

On June 5 the re-trial of Colonel Chen, responsible for the attack on the Britisher Bessel at Fengtai a few months ago, was concluded at Peking before a Chinese official with a British observer. The judgment has not yet been announced.

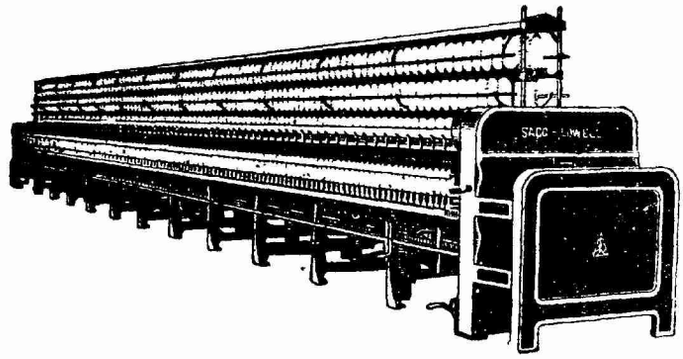
For the second time recently, the Chinese press has published reports that Minister to Washington Alfred Sze has been asked by the Chinese foreign office to urge the sending of a judicial commission to China this autumn. Simultaneously, there have been reports of prison reform and a school for instruction of prison wardens in the press, so that it may well be that certain strings are being pulled for the judicial investigation commission, so long delayed, to be realized.

South China Leaders Discuss Peace

Sun Yat-sen recently issued a proclamation that General Chen Chiung-ming had sent two delegates to Canton to discuss peace terms. The Chinese press also report that Marshal Tan Chi-jui, former Anfu premier, has expressed willingness to mediate between the fighting generals of the South, both gentlemen being agreeable to his good offices. Marshal Wu Pei-fu recently telegraphed President Tsao Kun that $10,000,000 would be the least amount required to attack and subjugate the South, driving out Sun Yat-sen; so, with the known difficulty of Peking's raising such a sum, there is a possibility the South will settle its own differences before the North gathers headway to settle questions for them.

Foreigners Held for $200,000 Ransom

In the meanwhile, Sun's forces are besieging Kweilin in Kwangsi. The fighting has been unusually heavy for Chinese soldiery, shells being dropped into Kweilin and killing, it is reported, two of the 20 American and British missionaries at that post. Efforts are being made to rescue the foreigners, as the city is reported to be suffering from famine and sickness. Two of the missionaries, Mr. Jaffray and Dr. Miller, who were captured by bandits at Pinglo last month while attempting to succor the foreigners at Kweilin, were released to bring word that $200,000 and supplies of arms and ammunition would be necessary to secure the liberty of the three others of the Jaffray-Miller party who are held by the bandits. The China Import and Export Lumber Company party, consisting of a Britisher named McKay and Chinese assistants, who were carried off by bandits in Fukien province last month while an American of the party was fatally wounded, regained their liberty on June 7 without payment of ransom.



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GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

June 3. McAdoo claims 32 of 52 delegations to Democratic presidential nominating convention, but has not support of three largest delegations, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio.——Coolidge dissatisfied with tax bill, and will work for further reductions.——Standing committee of House of Commons favors enfranchisement of all women over 21 years of age.

June 4. French President Millerand, whose resignation is demanded by Socialist party, to remain in office pending vote of confidence.——Anglo-Russian pourparlers adjourned. British loan to Soviet doubtful.——U. S. Senate rejects proposal to lend Germany $25,000,000 for purchase of foodstuffs.

June 5. U. S. naval bill, including six gunboats for Yangtze patrol, held up for reconsideration.——Coolidge wants Governor Lowden of Illinois to run with him for vice presidency——Herriot refuses Millerand's offer to form French cabinet.——French trade unions condemn Soviet. ——Japanese government arranges for three extra vessels to get Japanese to America before exclusion is effective on July 1.

June 6. Senators Johnson and La Follette withdraw candidacy from Republican convention, leaving Coolidge sole candidate.——U. S. Senate Tea Pot Dome investigating committee finds government paid $1,000,000 for worthless claims, that $100,000 loan to Fall was most corrupt, condemns department of justice for failure to prosecute Standard Oil Co., and condemns use of marines to clear land for Doheny.——Revolution in Albania——U. S.-Canadian treaty to prevent liquor and drug smuggling across border, signed.——London railway strike congests traffic.

June 7. Wave of resentment against exclusion from U. S. surges through Japan. Boycott of American goods gains headway. Serious anti-American demonstration occurs in Imperial hotel dance hall, Tokio.——Sino-German agreement signed, is report——Japanese Kiyoura cabinet resigns.——German Reichstag approves Dawes's plan.——Marsal, former finance minister, to form French cabinet.

French Fliers Successfully Complete Paris-Tokio Flight

Shortly before noon on June 9, the French fliers d'Oisy and Vesin alighted in Tokorosawa a short distance from Tokio, successfully completing their flight from the French to the Japanese capital in a total of 45 days. The flying hours must have been comparatively few, for the Breguet plane used as far as Shanghai was speedy and capable of long jumps which the French aces did not hesitate to make. On June 4. the French flew from Mukden to Pingyang and thence to Taiku. Fog held them up until June 8 when the course was continued to Hiroshima and Osaka, and completed at Tokio the following day. The Japanese gave the fliers a hearty greeting, and a week's entertainment was planned in their honor.

The American planes left Shanghai on June 7 at 6. 50 a m. A 2½ hour stop was made at Ping Fong and the flight resumed to Amoy, where they arrived at 4.30. On June 8, the fliers made the trip to Hongkong in a little over 6 hours. The next day, the flight was made to Haiphong. The American fliers hope to make a jump a day until Calcutta is reached, which according to their schedule would land them there on June 15, if uninterrupted. Then the planes will be overhauled, the pontoons exchanged for landing wheels, and before the end of June the men will be off for Europe.

The Portuguese fliers on June 6 reached Rangoon, and on June 9 Bangkok. The British flier MacLaren has not yet left Akyab, where he has been awaiting a new plane since May 21.

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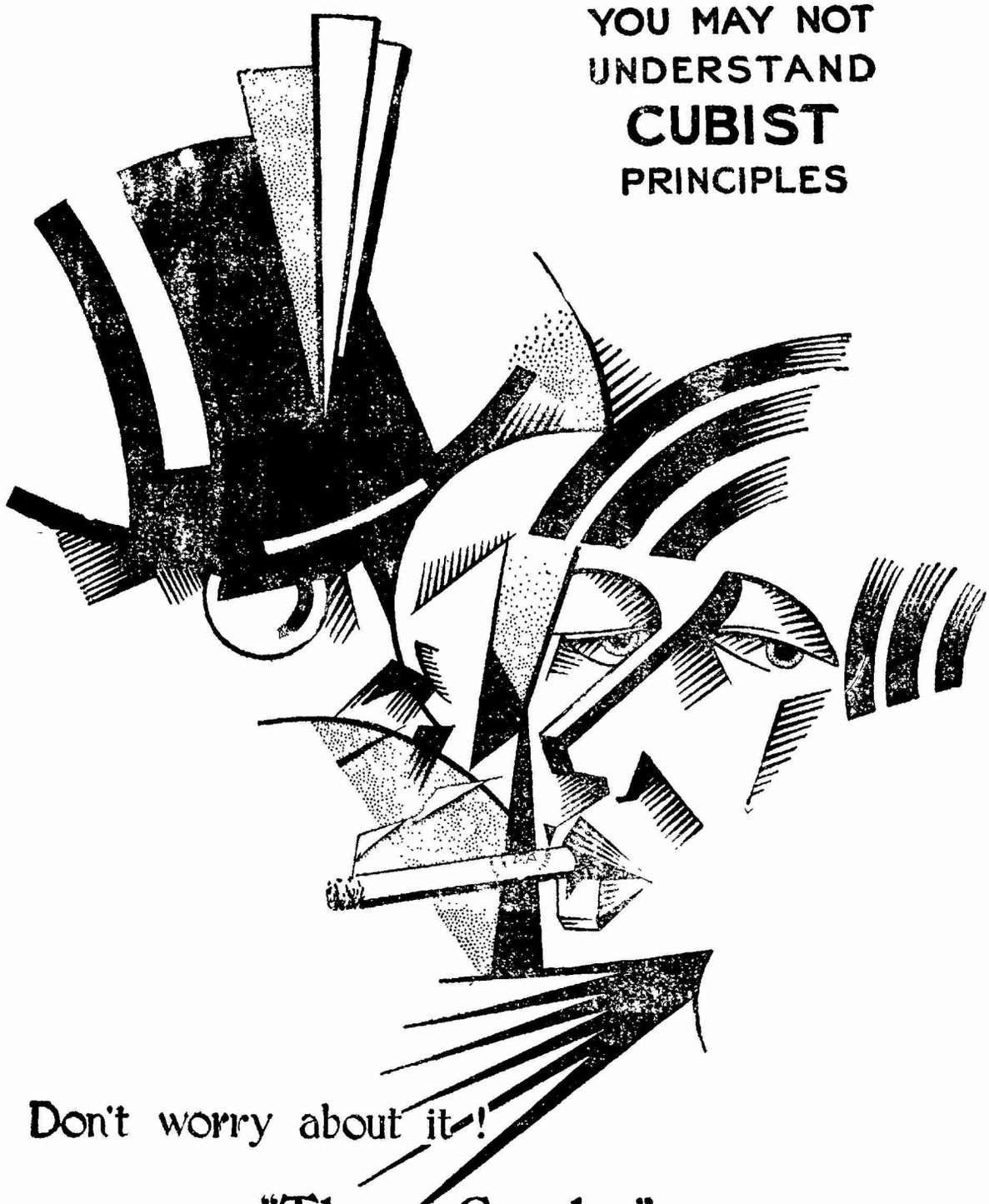

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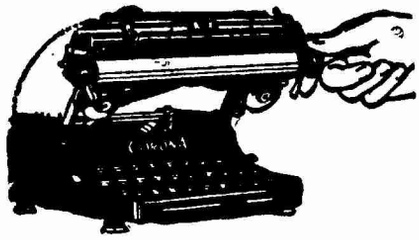

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New Books and Publications

Moslem Asia

The Struggle for Power in Moslem Asia; By E. Alexander Powell; New York City: The Century Co.

The Century Company of New York has published a number of remarkable books on international questions, but the book under review is a most important publication on the question of the Moslem Asia, and should be read by those interested in the political situation in Turkey, Arabia, Syria, Mesopotamia and Persia.

Mr. Powell is a fair-minded American who tries to be just to Turkey. During our school days we were taught that the Turk was a savage, full of religious fanaticism. The great and admirable traits of his character like hospitability, love of truth, kindness and his great attainments in the art of warfare, literature, and practical politics were kept hidden. Much misinformation was circluated about the Turk during the period covered by the Great War. The author has this to say about the same Turk based upon personal experience, "It should be clearly understood, to begin with, that there is small truth in the statement most familiar in regard to Turkey—the assertion that the Turks are a savage and marauding race which sweeping down from the wastes of Central Asia, destroyed Roman law, Greek art, and the Christian faith in the Eastern Empire."

The Turk lost almost the whole of the Ottoman Empire at the conclusion of the Great War. But he has never in his long history of two thousand years remained in political slavery, and he surprised the world, particularly the Jew, who has shown signs of great hate fo rthe Turk in spite of the long peaceful and prosperous stay in the Ottomon Empire, by recovering nearly the whole of the Empire by dint of his patriotism and ability. The crushing defeat inflicted by the Turk on the Greek is one of the most astounding military achievments in the history of the world.

Much prominence is given to the Amenians who were killed by the Turks during the period of the Great War. But the other side of the question has never been presented to the world. Lord Curzon once admitted that the Armeninans are not such innocent lambs as they are supposed to be. The author does not exculpate the Turk, but shows clearly that any other power would have acted in the same way under the extremely provoking circumstances created by the disloyal activities of the Armenians. To-day Turkey is a democratic state and the abolition of the useless institution of Khilafat has banished all probablity of a reaction. Now is the time for America to cultivate the friendship of this Asian Power, is Mr. Powell's belief. The Jew was promised a home-land in Palestine by Balfour. The author calls it a great mistake of the British and shows that the Jewish aims will never be realised in Palestine, and Britain, in spite of her bayonets will never be able to establish a Jewish state there. What right has the Jewish population which numbers one fifth of the Arab population to rule the Arab-majority. Palestine is the holy land not of the Jew alone, but the Arabs and the Christians have equally strong claims to it The Arabs of that so called Holy land are not less civilised? than the Jew! The author is not anti-Jewish, and no sane man would condemn the Jewish people wholesale. But he calls the Zionist claims wholly unjust, and thinks that the civilized world will never in the long run sanction Jewish control of Palestine. There is an anti-British revolt in Iraq to-day. The author had predicted it last year.

Out of the ashes of the Persia of Saadi, Firdousi and Jami a new and strong nationalistic Persia is being born. The author sees signs of progress and a general awakening in Persia. Persia has full confidence in America. The American advisers have been less than a year in Persia, and it is not a great exaggeration to assert that they have brought about more numerous and far reaching reforms in that brief period "than the empire has known in all the three thousand years of its existence." The book is unfortunately published without an index.

Shanghai, May 16, 1924. H. P. Shastri

Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

H. F. MacNair, Ph. D.

Professor of History and Government, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

International Affairs

Topic 1: Recognition of Soviet Russia

References: P. 26

Questions: 1. Why did the according of recogition to Soviet Russia by China cause great surprise? 2. Who finished up the work begun by Dr. Wang? 3. Who should receive credit or blame for the transaction? 4. How many agreements have been signed? 5. How is the Chinese Eastern Railway affected by the agreements signed? 6. What is said as to Boxer indemnity from Russia? 7 What is agreed upon in reference to Mongolia? 8. Who are the Russian Whites, and how are they affected by these new arrangements? 9. Discuss the significance of point 6 on p. 26. 10. Why has Wu Pei-fu been interested in these proceedings? 11. Of what international significance is the recognition accorded by China to Russia?

Topic 2: Japanese Protest vs. Exclusion

References; P. 27, also p. 5

Questions: 1. On what grounds have the Japanese filed protest against exclusion? 2. What have they to say in reference to assimilation? 3. What is the American attitude on this matter? 4. What treaty arrangements are there between Japan and the U. S. A.? 5. What is an Executive Agreement? 6. What has the Senate to say on this matter? 7. Why may the Gentlemen's Agreement be considered to be an Executive Agreement? 8. Why has Congress shown so much interest in Japanese exclusion?

Topic 3: Magellans of the Air

References: Pp. 1-2,22

Questions: 1. Who was Magellan, and what did he do? When? 2. Did he return to Spain? Why? 3. Why are the international flyers considered to be Magellans of the Air? 4. What difficulties did Magellan have to meet that the flyers have not had? 5. Have the flyers any difficulties Magellan did not have? 6. How many flying hours were taken in crossing the Pacific by the American flyers? 7. Of what diplomatic, commercial, and military significance is the first flight across the Pacific? 8. When did the flyers arrive in Shanghai? When did they leave? For what place? 9. Why should an international Conference be held to consider aerial questions?

Topic 4: China Since the Washington Conference

References: Pp. 2-4

Question: 1. What is said to be "the trouble with China" since the Conference? 2. Why does China think the Westerners are weak because their governments try to treat China with justice? Is justice a sign of weakness? 3. What did Japan gain and lose from the Conference? 4 What was the attitude of France and the Conference and what has been its attitude since? Why? 5. Why is the China question mixed up with European questions? 6. What is the concluding thought of this editorial? Do you agree with it?

Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: Military Interference in the Salt Gabelle

References: Pp. 4

Questions: 1. What is the Salt Gabelle? 2. Why should salt constitute a Government Monopoly? Is it so in other countries? Explain. 3. Who is the Military Governor of Hunan? 4. What are Huai merchants? How many areas are there of the salt monopoly? 6. Why has Gov. Chao interfered with the monopoly? 7. Who suffers and who gains from the change? Explain. 8. What previous interference with the Gabelle has there been? 9. What do the salt merchants now fear? Why?

Topic 2: Agricultural Education in South China

References: Pp. 6-7

Questions: 1. With what college does this article deal? Who is its Dean? 2. How old is the college? 3. How many students are enrolled? 4. How are the animals taken care of? 5. Why is Canton favorably located for an agricultural college? 6. What is the great purpose of the college? 7. What special requirements are there for graduation from the C. C. C. School of Agriculture? 8. What is being done for sericulture? 9. Discuss some of the far-reaching results of modern agricultural education upon China.

Topic 3: Criticism of China's New Constitution

References: Pp. 10, 12-14

Questions: 1. What is the main topic discussed this time? 2. What is the root meaning of the term Parliament? 3. What is a bi-cameral legislature? 4. Compare the Nanking Constitution with the new one as regards the legislature. 5. What is the Committee System? Discuss the French method. 6. What has China's Constitution to say on the subject of rules of procedure in both houses? 7. Can a house determine the qualifications of its members? 8. Discuss the possible relations between the Presient and the Parliament according to this Constitution.

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton:—Since our last report, the cotton trade has witnessed a succession of firm markets, which, although due in a large measure to the attitude and operations of the local Bull clique, have carried prices well over 50 points, while forward positions scored practically a corresponding advance. Whatever may be the ultimate object of these operations, their influence has been one of the controlling factors in the market and has brought about a moderate revival of Bull speculation on the part of the outside public. At the close, however, Mid-Americans declined some 275 points for spot and 93 points for October, in consequence of which our market responded accordingly. The general undertone of the market has been fairly good, due to the firmness with which spots are still held by strong holders.

From present indications, therefore, we see no reason to change our views that any recession in prices is unwarranted and we believe the progress of the crop will continue to be the chief basis for important price changes.

Extracts of Correspondence.

Tungchow, 1st June.—The weather has been ideal the last couple of days and farm work is well advanced.

Shanghai and Districts, 2nd June.—The general rains that prevailed during the past few days have proved very beneficial. Planting will be general next week.

Chekiang Province, 1st June.—During the past week, the weather has been ideal for crop preparations, planting will be general within the next week. Conditions in every way perfect.

Yangtsze Valley, 30th May.—Weather favorable; planting now under way.

Honan, Shensi and Shansi Provinces, 29th May.—We are having ideal weather. Preparation for the new crop are advancing generally.

Yarn.—Since our last report, the market has been steady to firm and prices have advanced some one to two taels. In all some 3,000 to 4,000 bales of all counts were contracted for shipment to interior marts, whilst over 1,000 bales direct business with the mills have been recorded.

Liverpool, June 5, 1924

Liverpool Market:—

Full	Middling Spot	17.92	Pence
„	July	17.08	„
„	Oct	15.28	„

Market:—*Weak.*

New York, June 5, 1924.

New York Market:—

July	28.50	Cents
Oct	25.87	„
Dec	25.15	„
Jan	24.88	„
Mar	25.00	„
Spot	29.55	„

Market:—*Weak.*

Bombay, June 5, 1924.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. April/May	Rps.	529	per Khandy.
Fully Good Bengal, July	„	541	„ „
Fine Oomra, July	„	571	„ „

Market:—*Steady.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, Spot	Tls.	50.00
Shanghai, Spot	„	45.50
M-ginned, Spot	„	46.00
Taichong, Spot	„	46.50
Shensi, No. 1 Spot	„	47.00
Ningpo, Spot	„	44.50

Market:—*Steady.*

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SHANGHAI.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, June 11th, 1924.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—Since our last circular the London price of silver for "spot", after slight fluctuations at 35d is unchanged, the quotation for two months forward delivery is $\frac{1}{8}$d. up to 34$\frac{7}{8}$d. Our official quotation for T/T on London at 3/3$\frac{3}{4}$d. is $\frac{1}{4}$d. higher, but the general tone of the market is easy. This is due to the absence of suitable cover for the continued demand for Gold T/T and the increase in the stocks of silver, which are daily being augmented by arrivals of Chinese Dollars from the country. Under there conditions it appears improbable that China can give any support to the Silver Markets for s me time to come and our local rates on London are likely to remain well below the parity of silver.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver ....Tls. 37,961,000 a decrease of Tls. 844,000.

Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 43,540,000 an increase of $ 3,160,000.

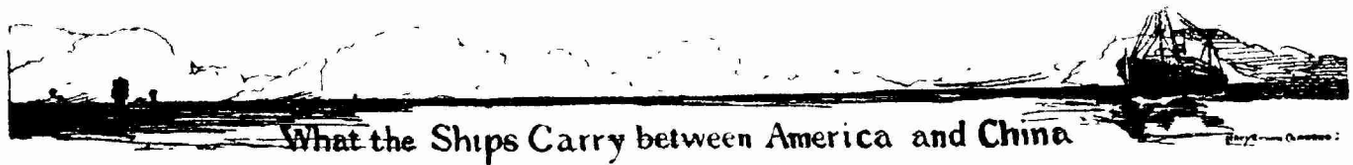
Silver Yen. .... Yen. 800,000.

Estimated value Tls. 69,869,000 as against Tls. 46,348,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for May	Thursday June 5	Friday June 6	Saturday June 7	Monday June 9	Tuesday June 10	Wednesday June 11
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/2.731	3/3$\frac{1}{2}$		3/3$\frac{3}{4}$		3/3$\frac{3}{4}$	3/3$\frac{3}{4}$
O Dfts. ,,	—	3/3$\frac{5}{8}$		3/3$\frac{7}{8}$		3/3$\frac{7}{8}$	3/3$\frac{7}{8}$
4m/s ,,	—	3/3$\frac{5}{8}$		3/4		3/4	3/4
T/T India	228.694	232$\frac{3}{4}$		233$\frac{3}{4}$		233$\frac{1}{4}$	233$\frac{1}{4}$
T/T France	1,217.222	1440		1390		1400	1415
T/T N. Y.	70.352	71		71$\frac{1}{2}$		71$\frac{1}{2}$	71$\frac{1}{2}$
T/T Hong	73.601	73		73		73	73
T/T Japan	57.231	57		57		57	57$\frac{1}{4}$
T/T Batavia	194.500	197$\frac{1}{4}$		198$\frac{1}{4}$		198	198
T/T S raits	72.380	71		70$\frac{1}{2}$		70$\frac{1}{2}$	70$\frac{1}{2}$
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	3/4.731	3/5$\frac{1}{2}$		3/5$\frac{3}{4}$		3/5$\frac{3}{4}$	3/5$\frac{3}{4}$
4m/s ,, D/P	—	3/5$\frac{5}{8}$		3/5$\frac{7}{8}$		3/5$\frac{7}{8}$	3/5$\frac{7}{8}$
6m/s ,, D/A	3/5 1,0	3/5$\frac{7}{8}$		3/6$\frac{1}{8}$		3/6$\frac{1}{8}$	3/6$\frac{1}{8}$
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1,287 222	1510		1460		1470	1485
4m/s N. Y. Lc.	73.852	74$\frac{1}{2}$		75		75	75
4m/s ,, Docs	—	75		75$\frac{1}{2}$		75$\frac{1}{2}$	75$\frac{1}{2}$

Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling Bullion.	June 5	June 6	June 7	June 9	June 10	June 11
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	34$\frac{7}{8}$		35$\frac{1}{8}$		35$\frac{1}{16}$	35
**N.Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $. 66$\frac{3}{4}$	G. $. 67$\frac{1}{8}$	G. $. 67$\frac{1}{8}$	G. $. 67	G. $. 67	G. $. 67
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)...	Tls. 275^{80}	HOLIDAY	Tls. 276^{00}	HOLIDAY	Tls. 279^{80}	Tls. 279^{80}
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100(C.)999 touch)	111^{00}		111^{00}		111^{00}	111^{00}
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100...	71 4625		71.30		71. 20	70.9875
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call-money)	5$\frac{1}{2}$%		5%		7$\frac{1}{2}$%	6$\frac{1}{2}$%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	4%	London on Paris	T/T 85. 37
Bank of France rate of discount	6%	New York on London	T/T 431$\frac{1}{8}$
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s.	3%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/4$\frac{15}{16}$
,, ,, 4	3%	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 2/4$\frac{7}{8}$
,, ,, 6	3$\frac{5}{8}$%	Kobe ,, ,, ,,	T/T 1/10$\frac{1}{2}$



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

By: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Customs Rate Tls. May 1.29 equal Gold $1

S. S. President Grant, from U. S. A.

Waterproof Cloth	Yds.	1,367
Expanded Metals	Pls.	155
Apples, Fresh	,,	15
Ammonia, Anhydrous	,,	15
Leather, Patent	,,	12
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	530
Shoes, Leather	Pairs.	1,409
Motor-cars	Pcs.	19
Cigarettes	Mille	114,050

S. S. Madawaska, April 22, from U. S. A.

Antifriction Metal	Pls.	17
Iron Tubes	,,	526
,, Pipe Fittings	,,	37
,, Plates, Old	,,	1,592
Iron, Galvanized:		
Pipe Fittings	,,	27
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	676
Dextrine	,,	83
Leadfoil and Tinfoil	,,	591
Paint, Composition	,,	5
Sugar of Milk	,,	84
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	3,401
Machines, Sewing	Pcs.	107
Typewriters	,,	32
Cigarettes	Mille	45,000
Turpentine, Vegetable	Galls.	2,161
Rhubarb	Pls.	25
To Boston		
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 150	,,	549
To New York.		
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls. 30	Pls.	29.89
Antimony Regulus	,,	420
Bristles	,,	199
Camphor	,,	100
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	723
,, Yolk, Dried	,,	781
,, ,, Moist	,,	1,305
Feathers	,,	450
Hair, Horse	,,	99
Hair, Human	,,	51
Hides, Buffalo	,,	80
Oil, Wood	,,	1,875
Seed, Sesamum	,,	1,092
Skins, Doe	Pcs.	20,000
,, Goat, Untanned	,,	145,555
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	486

S. S. Toba Maru, May 9

To San Francisco:		
Egg Albumen, Dried	Pls.	84
Intestines, Pigs,' Salted	,,	20
Tallow, Vegetables	,,	836
To San Pedro		
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	15
To New York		
Antimony Regulus	,,	1,680
Bristles	,,	113
Camphor	,,	200
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	191
Feathers	,,	215
Intestines, Pigs,' Salted	,,	64
Nutgalls	,,	188
Oil, Wood	,,	736
Straw Braid, Mottled	,,	7
Wool, Sheep's	,,	1,148
Skins, Doe	Pcs.	10,000
,, Goat, Untanned	,,	10,000

S. S. Shidzuoka Maru, May 17

To Seattle.		
Oil, Wood	Pls	5,292
To Baltimore		
Straw Braid, White	,,	27

S. S. Ajax, May 6, from U. S. A.

Iron Plates	Pls.	95
,, Wire Rods	,,	907
Iron Galvanized:		
Sheets, Plain	,,	271
Pipe Fittings	,,	18
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	722
Carbon, Black	,,	211
Grease	,,	14
Gum, Arabic	,,	24
Indigo, Paste, Artificial	,,	2,082
Leadfoil & Tinfoil, Mixture	,,	13
Leather, Calf	,,	1
,, Cow, Colored	,,	3
,, Kid	,,	2
Paper, Cigarettes, on Bobbins	,,	48
,, Coated	,,	451
,, Writing	,,	24
,, Unclassed	,,	1,922
Soda, Caustic	,,	105
Soda, Silicate of	,,	52
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	5,799
,, Prepared	,,	12
Rum	Galls.	19,340
Oil, Lubricating	,,	5,824
,, Unclassed	,,	27,165
Varnish	,,	372
Clocks	Pcs.	517
Oilcloth	,,	800
Typewriters	,,	26
Tiles	,,	1,045
Cigarettes	Mills.	12,050
Cigars	,,	8
Canned Fruits	Doz.	31
,, Meats	,,	188
,, Vegetables	,,	196
Shoes	Pairs	288
Dyes, Aniline, Pkgs.		
14	Hk. Tls.	2,649

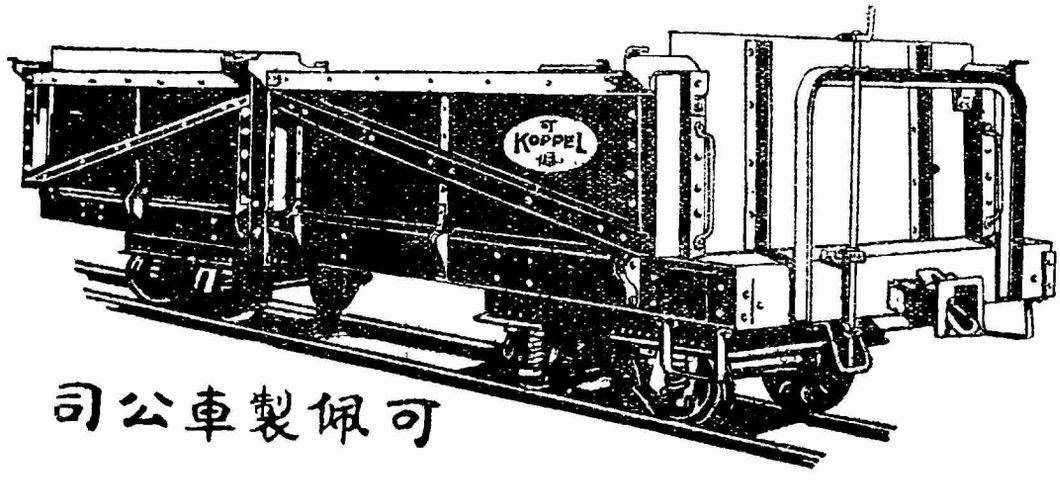
S. S. President Cleveland, May 10,

To San Francisco		
Silk Piece Goods	Pls.	0.58
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	9.35
Tea, Black, Shanghai	,,	1
Tea, Black, Kiukiang	,,	1
Tea, Green:		
Hyson, Shanghai	,,	1
Books, Printed	,,	21
Brassware	,,	36
Chinaware, Fine	,,	13
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	103
,, ,, Moist	,,	818
,, Whole, Dried	,,	400
,, Whole, Frozen	,,	158
,, Yolk, Dried	,,	23
,, ,, Moist	,,	137
Intestines, Pigs', Salted	,,	138
,, Sheep's	,,	8
Oil Wood	,,	6,727
Paper, Cuttings	,,	1,406
Umbrellas	Pcs.	11 837
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	2,369
To Los Angeles.		
Egg Albumen, Moist	Pls.	259
To Cleveland		
Hair Nets	Hk. Tls.	514
To Philadelphia.		
Intestines, Pigs', Salted	Pls.	79
To Baltimore:		
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	973
To Boston.		
Hair Nets	,,	1,286
To Chicago:		
Egg Albumen, Dried	Pls.	252
Soapstone Ornament	,,	14
To New York.		
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls. 40	Pls.	39.90
Silk, Raw, not Filature:		
Wild, other Ports, Bls. 10	,,	10
Silk Pongees, Honan	Pls	4.13
Chinaware, Coarse	,,	72
,, Fine	,,	78
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	234
Feathers	,,	102
Hair, Human	,,	101
Intestines, Pigs', Salted	,,	57
,, Sheep's ,,	,,	66
Skins, Doe	Pcs.	11,315
,, Marmot	,,	30,000
,, Rabbit	,,	30,000
Umbrellas,	,,	6,660
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	28,327

S. S. Empress of Asia, May 10

To Baltimore		
Straw Braid, White	Pls.	11
To Chicago		
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, Other Ports, Bls. 150	Pls.	151.56
Intestines, Pigs', Salted	,,	116
,, Sheep's ,,	,,	26
To New York		
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, S'hai, Bls. 10	Pls.	9.82
Yellow, Hankow, Bls. 5	,,	5.10
Yellow, other Ports, Bls. 5	,,	4.87
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, other ports, Bls. 20	,,	20.30
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	8.44
,, ,, Shantung	,,	69.97
Bambooware	,,	41
Bristles	,,	55
Hair, Horse	,,	100
Straw Braid, Mottled	,,	37
Musk	Tls.	335
Skins, Cat	Pcs.	437
,, Goat, Untanned	,,	29,200
,, Lamb	,,	7,000
,, Rabbit	,,	10,000
,, Racoon	,,	1,000
,, Weasel	,,	10,000
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	4,427

INDUSTRIAL RAILWAYS



司公車製佩可

KOPPEL INDUSTRIAL CAR & EQUIPMENT CO.

C. P. O. Box 743: No. 2 Canton Road, Shanghai

Peking Manila Iloilo

29-077

In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Milton D. Purdy.
U.S. ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar
U.S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. I urton
CLERK, William A. Chapman.
OFFICE HOURS 10-12; 2-4.
REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, R.T. PEYTON-GRIFFIN.
U.S. MARSHAI, DISBURSING OFFICER, Thurston R. Porter.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.
PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T.B. Dunn.
TIENTSIN:
SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, Harry V.Fuller

All Notices, Annenncements Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

MOTION DAY

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 10 A. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 11 A. M. of the preceding Saturday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court, whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, will be examined on the following:

1. International Law, 33 Corpus Juris.
2. Extraterritoriality. 25 Corpus Juris 299-331.
3. Extraterritorial Cases.
4. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
5. U. S. Rev. Stats. secs. 4083—4131 (Act of Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179.)
6. China Court Regulations.
7. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

BAR EXAMINING BOARD: W. W. Blume, Roland S. Haskell, Walter Chalaire

Shanghai, China, January 2, 1923.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

June 4, 1924, Cause No. 2439, U. S. v. H. A. Chamberlain; testimony taken of Woo Kyung Foo, D. D. Ross, Det. Sgt. Forkin, defendant L. Blachman, S. Bell; submitted.
" 6, " " " 2421, Herbert Webb v. The China Press, Inc.; testimony taken of Herbert Webb, Jabin Hsu, Ernest Livesey; continued.
" 7, " " " 2421, Herbert Webb v. The China Press, Inc.; testimony taken of Harold C. Norman, Arthur Sopher, J. Harold Dollar; continued.
" 9, " " " 2421, Herbert Webb v. The China Press, Inc.; testimony taken of Arthur Sopher, Arthur West, Stirling Fessenden, James L. Butts, Bert L. Kuhn, Irene C. Kuhn, E. P. Graham-Barrow, W. Bruce Lockhart; continued.
" 10, " " " 2421, Herbert Webb v. The China Press, Inc.; testimony taken of Charles J. Laval, Charles E. P. Sutcliffe, Harold C. Norman; continued to June 16th.

KATHERINE A. MASSEY, PLAINTIFF, v. ROBERT RENE FERNBACK, DEFENDANT.

(Continued from last week)

that being, according to plaintiff's testimony, the amount which had been offered her by another. This, however, is in excess of the rate permitted in this jurisdiction, which is 6 per cent. where the amount is not mentioned, and 10 per cent. by contract [1]. In the complaint the amount is referred to as special damages, but it is observed in a well known work

> "As a general rule any benefit or advantage exacted by the lender from the borrower, whatever be its name or form, which, added to the interest taken or reserved, would yield to the lender a greater profit upon his loan than is allowed by law is deemed usury." [2]

And it is also the law in this jurisdiction that:

> "If any person or corporation shall contract * * * verbally, to pay a greater rate of interest that six per centum per annum, or shall contract in writing to pay a greater rate than six per centum per annum, the creditor shall forfeit the whole of the interest so contracted to be received." [3]

It is unfortunate by for the plaintiff that such an agreement was made in this instance, but the terms of the statute above quoted leave us no alternative but to render judgment without interest.

It is according considered and adjudged that plaintiff have and recover from the defendant the sum of Dollars Eighteen Hundred ($1,800.00) Mexican, together with costs.

1 Act of Congress, March, 3, 1901 31 U. S. States. at Large, Sess. II, Ch. 854, sec. 1178

2 Cyc. XXXIX, 971

3 Act of Congress, 32 U. S. States at Large, 542. (D. C. Code, Sec. 1180) Cf. Act of Congress, June 6, 1900, 31 U.S. Stats at Large, Sess. I, Ch. 786, Tit. HI, sec. 252.

TSINGTAO COLD STORAGE CO., Ltd, Plaintiff,
v. L. H. SMITH & Co., Defendant.
(*Cause No. 2220; decided August 3, 1923.*)

SYLLABUS
(*By the Court*)

1. **Admiralty:** MARITIME LIENS cannot ordinarily be claimed by the owner of a vessel but such a lien arises from advances by a ship's agent for repairs in a foreign port.
2. ID.: THE DISMISSAL of a libel, even though a ship has been arrested thereunder, will not ordinarily afford a cause of action unless the same was instituted in bad faith.
3. **Judgment:** SET OFF. Claims against a foreign plaintiff will be set off against any judgment which might be rendered in his favor.

Dr. Charles J. Fox, for plaintiff.
Theodore E. Simmang Esq., for defendant.

LOBINGIER, J.:

This is an action for damages alleged to have been incurred as the result of the arrest and detention of the steamship Hanamet, chartered to plaintiff. The arrest, it is conceded, was at defendant's instance and was for the purpose of satisfying a claim of defendant's against the owner for supplies furnished the ship and for sundry services. The arrest was effected by the Chinese authorities at the instance of the American Consul at Chefoo, acting for and at the request of defendant. The complaint alleges that it was effected

June 10, 1924, Cause No. 2433, In re adoption of Nieh Chen-Chu, a minor; testimony taken of Stella S. Bissonnette; submitted.

(Before the Commissioner)

June 10, 1924, Crim. No. 619, U. S. v. E. H. Farris, T. Baxter and I. T. Diamond; testimony taken of E. Stokes, H. W. Pearlman, J. H. Inwood, Wong Wai Sung, Coh Nyung, Chen Li Ling; submitted.

Judgments and Orders:

June 4, 1924, Cause No. 2439, U. S. v. H. A. Chamberlain; sentence.
,, 4, ,, ,, ,, 2378, Tong Jack Hing v. Andres Teodoro etc.; judgment for plaintiff.
,, 5, ,, ,, ,, 2405, Greenstone v. Greenstone; decree.

(By the Commissioner)

June 6, 1924, Civil No. 163, Marcel Darre v. A. Landau & Co. Inc.; order of dismissal.
,, 9, ,, Spec. Pro. ,, 33, In re guardianship of John H. Heaton; order remitting costs.
,, 10, ,, Crim. ,, 619, U. S. v. E. H. Farris, T. Baxter and I.T. Diamond; defendants bound over to U. S. Court.

Assignments for Hearing:

June 16, 1924, 10 am, C. No. 1032, The Belgian Trading Co v. Neuss, Hesslein & Co.; argument on motion for rehearing.
,, 16, ,, 10. 30 am. ,, ,, 2421, Herbert Webb v. The China Press, Inc.; argument of counsel.
Sept. 9, ,, 10 am, ,, ,, 2286, V. Solovieff v. Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
,, 24, 10 am, ,, ,, 2268, E. Henry v. Soochow Brick & Tile Co.

Miscellaneous Filings:

June 3, 1924, Cause No. 2441, In re Coroner's inquest on the body of Milton A. McGilvery; oath of jurors; verdict; jurors' discharge.
,, 4, ,, ,, ,, 2421, Herbert Webb v. The China Press, Inc.; notice to make more specific; notice to make more specific; notice of motion.
,, 4, ,, ,, ,, 2397, In re James W. Skains's estate; power of attorney.
,, 4 ,, ,, ,, 2438, Li Chek Siang v. A. S. Allan and L. W. Hartigan; marshal's returns of summons.
,, 4, ,, ,, ,, 2428, U. S. v. Herbert P. Jackson; marshal's return of final commitment.
,, 4, ,, ,, ,, 2219, Yangtsze Insurance Association Ltd. v. Fearon, Daniel & Co. Inc.; receiver's report.
,, 5, ,, ,, ,, 2421, Herbert Webb v. The China Press, Inc.; praecipes for subpoenas duces tecum; subpoenas issued; appearance of additional counsel for plaintiff; alias subpoena issued.
,, 5, ,, ,, ,, 2399, M. David v. A.B. Rosenfeld et al.; stipulation.
,, 6, ,, ,, ,, 2345, L. S. Wing v. Asia Banking Corporation; motion to set.
,, 6. ,, ,, ,, 2088, Cheng Tse Fong and Chan Koh Sze v. C. Berthel & Co. Inc.; motion for judgment on stipulation.

"while possessing no maritime lien or other sufficient justification," and the proof of this averment rests upon plaintiff

Ordinarily a claim for wrongful arrest, either of person or property, rests, or is based upon an adjudication to the effect that the arrest in question was wrongful. There was no such adjudication in this case. In fact the proceedings seem to have been administrative rather than judicial in its nature and the ship's release was finally effected by a mutual agreement, a copy of which is attached to the answer.

It is urged, however, that defendant had no lien upon the vessel and that for this reason alone the arrest was wrongful. It is contended that defendant was plaintiff's agent and that an agent is not entitled to a maritime lien. [1] These appear to be cases of general agency under ordinary circumstances. Thus the ship's agent has a lien for money advanced in a foreign port for the benefit of the vessel. [2]

In the case at Bar testimony is undisputed that at least fifteen thousand dollars, for which claim is made was cabled from Chefoo to Nagasaki and used for repairs on the ship. It is true that this sum was sent to Mr. Zimmerman of the China & Mongolia Export Co. (Ex. A); but the testimony is undisputed that this concern was taken over by another, the North China Cold coptorage Co., which plaintiff succeeds and whose debts it assumed. Moreover the fact that the sum was actually used for repairs on the vessel renders it immaterial to whom it was entrusted, for the rule is established that funds advanced for such a purpose give rise to a maritime lien. [3] It is true that a considerable portion of defendant's claim of $17,878.31 was for commissions and other items than repairs or

1. O'Hara v. The Mary Pee, Fed. Cas. 10467; Howard v. The Georgia, 46 Fed. 669; The Raleigh, 2 Hughes 44, Fed. Cas. 11539; The Sarah J. Weed 2 Low. Dec. 555, Fed. Cas. 12350.
2. The Dora, 34 Fed. 343.
3. 3 Cyc. XXXI, 761.

(Continued next week)

June 6, 1924, Cause No. 2381, Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd. v. James C Crevling; stipulation.
,, 7, ,, ,, ,, 2442, T. T. Li v. Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd.; complaint; summons issued.
,, 7, ,, ,, ,, 2443 H. S. Li. v. Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd., complaint; summons issued.
,, 7, ,, ,, ,, 2398, In re Hira H. Lowry's will; inventory; certificate of appraisers.
,, 7, ,, ,, ,, 2435. Tong Chong Liang et al. v. American Express Co. Inc.; stipulation.
,, 9, ,, ,, ,, 2432, Vincent Jovoish v. Mark L. Moody; stipulation.
,, 9, ,, ,, ,, 2378, Tong Jack Hing v. Andres Teodoro, etc.; motion for writ of execution.
,, 10, ,, ,, ,, 2440, U. S. v. John Craig; information.
,, 10, ,, ,, ,, 2433, In re adoption of Nieh Chen-Chu, a minor; affidavit.

(By the Commissioner)

June 4, 1924, Civil No. 152, L.C. Publishing Co. v. Bessie D. Stewart; motion for writ of execution.
,, 6, ,, ,, ,, 164, Z. K. Sung v. E. Rowan; praecipe for execution.
,, 9, ,, Spec. Pro. ,, 33, In re guardianship of John H. Heaton; application.
,, 9, ,, Civil ,, 167, Ching Sin San v. J. A. Scheibli; marshal's return of summons.
,, 9, ,, ,, ,, 161, Virginia Thomas v. James L. Gardiner; motion for judgment by default.
,, 9, ,, Crim. ,, 618, U. S. v. Gust Orboon; affidavit; warrant issued; marshal's return of warrant.
,, 9, ,, ,, ,, 619, U. S. v. E. H. Farris, T. Baxter and I. T. Diamond; complaint.

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking to Shanghai North—Down**

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Local	3rd & 4th Local	Express R.	3rd & 4th	Local	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R. S.
Shanghai North d.		7.00	7.15	7.35	9.30	9.50	12.10	12.30	15.25	17.15	17.45	19.35	23.30
Nansiang ... d.		7.28	7.45	8.03	—	10.31	12.41	12.58	16.01	17.47	18.15	20.05	0.02
Soochow ... d.		8.59		9.41	11.14	12.53		14.43	18.24	19.39		—	1.39
Wusih ... d.	7.00	9.59		10.44	12.02	14.12		15.38	19.34	20.36		—	2.38
Changchow ... d.	8.14	10.56		11.41	12.49	15.28		16.38		21.38		—	3.42
Tanyang ... d.	9.30	11.52			13.38	16.28		17.38				—	—
Chinkiang ... d.	10.31	12.49			14.22	17.34		18.33				—	5.34
Nanking ... a.	12.30	14.21			15.43	19.35		20.02				—	7.20
Pukow ... d.												8.50	10.00
Hsuchowfu ... d.												17.08	19.48
Tsinanfu ... d.												2.04	5.58
Tientsin Central a.												—	—
Do. d.												10.15	15.32
Tientsin East ... a.												—	15.42
Do. d.												10.25	
Peking ... ... a.												14.25	

T. P. L. Express

STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	Night Express R. S.
Peking ... ... d.											9.05		
Tientsin East ... a.											—		
Do. d.											13.00		9.35
Tientsin Central a.											—		—
Do. d.											13.20		10.06
Tsinanfu ... d.											21.57		19.50
Hsuchowfu ... d.											6.51		6.00
Pukow ... a.											14.38		16.02
Nanking ... d.					7.40		8.10	11.05			15.50	16.15	23.00
Chinkiang ... d.					9.20		10.25	12.54			17.29	18.27	0.52
Tanyang ... d.					9.57		11.21	13.36			18.03	19.26	—
Changchow ... d.			7.10		10.59	12.00	12.44	14.32			18.57	20.46	2.41
Wusih ... d.		7.20	8.22		11.59	13.02	14.07	15.33			19.43	21.52	3.53
Soochow ... d.		8.21	9.39		12.54	14.02	15.25	16.31			20.32		4.58
Nansiang ... d.	8.15	10.33	11.34	13.00	14.33	16.03	17.45	18.18	18.40	20.35	—		6.26
Shanghai North a.	8.42	11.00	12.05	13.30	15.00	16.30	18.20	18.45	19.13	21.05	22.00		6.50

T. P. L. Mail

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

Woosung Forts d.	6.45	8.15	9.45	11.20	13.05	14.55	16.40	18.20	20.05	21.50	23.40	1.20
Kiangwan ... d.	7.10	8.40	10.10	11.50	13.30	15.24	17.06	18.49	20.34	22.19	0.09	1.45
Tientungan ... d.	7.16	8.46	10.16	11.56	13.36	15.30	17.12	18.55	20.40	22.25	0.15	1.51
Shanghai North a.	7.20	8.50	10.20	12.00	13.40	15.35	17.16	19.00	20.45	22.30	0.20	1.55

Shanghai North d.	6.00	7.30	9.00	10.35	12.20	14.00	15.55	17.30	19.15	21.00	22.50	0.35
Tientungan ... d.	6.05	7.35	9.05	10.40	12.25	14.06	16.00	17.36	19.21	21.06	22.56	0.40
Kiangwan ... d.	6.12	7.42	9.12	10.47	12.32	14.13	16.07	17.43	19.28	21.13	23.03	0.47
Woosung Forts a.	6.35	8.06	9.35	11.10	12.55	14.40	16.30	18.10	19.55	214.0	23.30	1.10

R. Restaurant Cars. * These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday S. Sleeping Cars

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Down Shanghai North-Zahkou (Main Line) Zahkou-Shanghai North Up

STATIONS	Fast Local	Express R.	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R.
Shanghai North ... dep.	..	8.00	9.00	13.20	15.35	..	..	19.15
Jessfield ... dep.	..	8.25	9.16	13.36	15.51	..	..	19.30
Siccawei ... dep.	..	8.21	9.23	13.43	15.58	..	..	19.36
L'hwa Junction ... dep.	..	8.35	9.40	14.00	16.15	..	..	19.50
Shanghai South ... dep.	..	*8.06*	*9.06*	*13.25*	*15.30*	*17.45*	*18.15*	*19.20*
Lunghwa Junction ... arr.	..	*8.23*	*9.23*	*13.43*	*15.43*	*17.33*	*18.33*	*19.38*
Lungkiang ... dep.	..	9.14	10.50	14.46	17.10	..	..	20.29
Kashai ... dep.	..	10.01	11.57	15.43	18.08	..	..	21.16
Kashing ... dep.	7.05	10.31	12.40	16.16	18.30	..	..	21.46
Yehsah ... dep.	7.45	11.02	13.32	16.56	----	..	..	22.17
Changan ... dep.	8.31	11.36	14.23	17.40	----	..	..	22.51
Hangchow ... dep.	9.43	12.30	16.06	18.50	----	..	..	23.45
Zahkou ... arr.	10.05	12.45	16.30	19.10	----	..	..	24.00

STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Express R.	Local	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Night Express R.
Zahkou ... d.	..	..	7.15	..	8.40	13.20	15.05	18.00
Hangchow ... d.	..	..	7.40	..	9.15	13.50	15.35	18.25
Changan ... d.	..	..	8.29	..	10.45	15.00	16.50	19.14
Yehsah ... d.	..	..	9.00	..	11.53	15.37	17.32	19.45
Kashing ... d.	..	7.15	9.39	..	12.50	16.24	18.10	20.24
Kashai ... d.	..	7.39	10.02	..	13.26	16.52	..	20.46
Sungkiang ... d.	..	8.37	10.52	..	14.42	17.49	..	21.42
Lunghwa Junction ... d.	*8.37*	*9.37*	*11.37*	*13.52*	*16.07*	*18.42*	..	*23.27*
Shanghai South ... a.	*8.55*	*9.55*	*11.55*	*14.10*	*16.25*	*19.00*	..	*23.46*
L'hwa Junction ... d.	..	9.39	11.32	..	15.50	18.40	..	22.22
Siccawei ... d.	..	9.49	11.40	..	15.59	18.49	..	22.36
Jessfield ... d.	..	9.56	11.46	..	16.06	18.56	..	22.36
Shanghai North ... a.	..	10.10	12.00	..	16.20	19.10	..	22.50

Konzenchiao-Zahkou (Kiangshoo Branch Line) Zahkou-Konzenchiao

Konzenchiao ... dep.	6.50	8.45	10.45	13.45	15.05	17.30	21.30
Kenshangmun ... dep.	7.05	9.00	11.00	14.00	15.20	17.45	21.45
Hangchow ... dep.	7.14	9.11	11.11	...	...	17.56	21.57
Zahkou ... arr.	7.32	9.30	11.30	...	...	18.15	22.15

Zahkou ... dep.	7.45	9.49	11.40	...	...	18.30	23.25
Hangchow ... dep.	8.06	10.11	12.01	14.20	15.51	18.51	23.51
Kenshangmun ... dep.	8.17	10.22	12.17	14.31	16.02	19.02	0.02
Konzenchiao ... arr.	8.30	10.35	12.30	14.44	16.15	19.15	0.15